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DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

Nakasone on Third World Debt

OW081616 Tokyo KYODO in English 1532 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yusuhiro Nakasone declared Friday Japan is strongly committed to helping developing countries overcome their debt problems by backing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other financial organizations.

Outlining Japan's economic aid and trade program, he told leaders of North American and West European countries that a new round of multilateral trade negotiations should be actively promoted through close consultations with developing countries.

Japanese officials said the prime minister underscored the importance of industrial structure adjustments to create jobs and lower unemployment rates. Nakasone made his presentation during a closed session with his counterparts from the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy and Germany on the second day of the annual economic summit, the officials said.

The prime minister stressed that developing countries are required to make their own unilateral efforts to ease debts and solve other outstanding problems with the backing of Japan and other industrial democracies. The Japanese Government he told the Western leaders, is determined to further assist the IMF and other public and private financial organizations in coping with the debt problems of developing countries.

Nakasone called on the summit member countries to promote the start of a new round of multilateral trade talks, taking into account the requests of developing countries, officials traveling with the Japanese leader reported. Industrial structure changes in Japan brought on by the development of distribution, high technology, services and other new industries are producing new jobs, Nakasone said of his country's steady and successful transformation into one of the world's most advanced economies.

On New Trade Round

OW082349 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 8 Jun 84

[By Masakatsu Kurita, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] London, June 8 KYODO -- Leaders of seven major Western democracies Friday agreed in principle on the need to initiate a new round of multilateral trade negotiations but fell short of fixing a specific timetable for starting negotiations for freer global trade, Japanese officials said. The agreement came at the first plenary session of leaders and Cabinet ministers of Japan, Britain, the U.S., West Germany, France, Italy and Canada, meeting in London for their 10th annual economic summit.

Officials said French President Francois Mitterrand spoke first at the three-hour meeting Friday afternoon, saying he is not opposed to making a study of preparations for a new trade round following the Tokyo round, due to end in 1987. But he objected to setting a specific timetable for initiating the round, Japanese officials said. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave their strong backing to the Japanese initiative for new global trade negotiations, they said. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe reiterated the Japanese stand that preparatory work be officially initiated in 1985 and that negotiations be commenced in 1986 in line with his speech made at the recent ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris.

He said there is a need for tackling trade problems from a general perspective as the industrial structure of advanced nations is changing. Mindful of various criticisms raised by many Third World nations against the proposed negotiations aimed at formulating new trade rules, Abe stressed the need to push the work program for trade liberalization set by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at its ministerial meeting in 1982, officials said.

Summit leaders also discussed the debt issue involving Third World nations whose accumulated debts totaled more than 810 billion dollars at the end of 1983. But they were divided over a strategy for grappling with the issue which is threatening to hamper the world economy, Japanese officials said.

While the participants in the meeting generally agreed on the inevitability of coping with the debt issue "on a case-by-case basis," some, including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, stressed the need for more assistance from international organizations. But others insisted on greater self-reliant efforts by the indebted nations, officials said.

On Values Declaration

OW090005 Tokyo KYODO in English 2308 GMT 8 Jun 84

[By Masakatsu Kurita, KYODO staff writer]

[Text] London, June 8 KYODO -- The "declaration on democratic values" issued by leaders of seven major Western democracies attending the London summit is aimed at showing the unity of the Western alliance, Japanese officials said Friday. The seven-point declaration, initially proposed by West Germany, resulted from "innumerable exchanges of papers and discussions" among the seven summit nations of Japan, Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, Italy and Canada, the officials said.

A Japanese official said the document is not designed to speak against the Soviet Union or intended to launch a peace offensive. But he admitted that it is partly aimed at proposing an East-West dialogue. The summit leaders, the declaration said, firstly affirmed their commitment to the "values which sustain and bring together our societies" and declared:

"We believe in the need for peace with freedom and justice. Each of us will maintain only the military strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defense. We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiations and we shall support all efforts to this end."

Japanese officials said the significance of the declaration lies in that it was issued two days after D-Day, the 40th anniversary of the Allied landing on Normandy in France to force Germany to surrender in World War II.

American sources said it is significant because West Germany and Japan, both losers in the war, have joined the declaration, indicating efforts to appease the West Germans who were refused to join the D-Day ceremony attended by leaders of the wartime Allied nations.

The declaration also read: "We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favor the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity. We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects. We believe in close partnership among our countries in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole... we respect genuine non-alignment."

Nakasone Calls Summit Success

OW091904 Tokyo KYODO in English 1814 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 9 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday described the just-ended London summit a "great success," saying the leaders of the seven industrial democracies reaffirmed their resolve to seek world peace and disarmament. On economic issues, Nakasone stressed the significance of agreement to initiate a new round of multilateral trade talks and step up assistance to debt-ridden developing countries.

Meeting Japanese journalists at the end of the three-day London conference, Nakasone said his call for nonuse of force as a means to resolve conflicts not only between East and West but also those in other areas won support and endorsement from his summit partners. Nakasone said summit participants supported the recent U.S. call for early resumption of the stalled nuclear arms control talks, and expressed his hope the Soviet Union would respond quickly to the American initiative.

On the new round, Nakasone said the summit leaders have agreed to the Japanese proposal for an early start to multilateral talks on freer trade. "The summiteers shared a perception on the need for such a round and agreed to get it started," Nakasone said.

Nakasone failed to persuade the summit participants to be specific on the timing for the start of the new round, despite his desire to get preparations commenced in 1985 to launch full negotiations in 1986. Nakasone attributed the failure to strong European concerns about Japan's economic power. He suggested his proposal, backed by the United States and Canada, met resistance from European countries. "We compromised on this point," Nakasone told reporters.

Nakasone said the summit has called for closer multilateral and bilateral cooperation with developing countries so as to spread the fruits of economic recovery in developed countries to poorer countries. "As one of Asian nations, Japan has invited the summit leaders to give special consideration to the problems facing developing countries," Nakasone said.

Opposition Criticizes Summit

OW110433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO -- Japanese opposition political parties issued statements Monday complaining last week's London summit of industrialized Western democracies failed to come up with any concrete measure to deal with key international issues.

The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party said the gathering of the heads of state and government of Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy displayed "strong political coloring" and broke away from its original purpose of tackling such matters as sustained economic growth and promotion of employment.

The outcome of the 10th summit did not show anything that the party had hoped it would produce. It said it had asked Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government to work for something concrete to come out of the London session on issues including economic growth, promotion of employment, and narrowing gaps between developed and developing countries.

The JSP charged that leaders of the seven countries did not produce any concrete and realistic measures to induce the Soviet Union to return to arms control talks, suspended since last year when the United States started deploying new missiles in Europe.

The JSP statement said it was "extremely regrettable" that Prime Minister Nakasone did not speak at all about the question of establishing a non-nuclear zone that the party had earlier proposed. The result of the London meeting demonstrated the annual summit has now lost its strength to cope with important problems, the statement added.

No. 2 opposition Komeito also said the summit talks lacked any concrete measures to deal with issues facing the world. The party gave credit to summit leaders for taking up the problem of developing nations' swelling external debts, but said it was regrettable that they did not work out any meaningful result on America's high interest rates and new multilateral trade negotiations.

The Democratic Socialist Party said it was significant that the presidents and prime ministers of the seven nations affirmed their determination to continue to hold frank exchanges of views on future matters they may face. However, it said the substance of the three-day talks in London was "abstract."

The Japan Communist Party said Prime Minister Nakasone should be "strongly censured" for acting against the Japanese people's "ardent wishes." It said the summiters kept completely silent on a total ban on nuclear weapons.

Businessmen Welcome Summit

OW092321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1709 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Saturday hailed the outcome of the London summit, saying it had produced considerable results in both the political and economic fields. "Amid mounting East-West tension," Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said, "the leaders of the seven industrial democracies reconfirmed the need to enhance Western unity and also called for promotion of a dialogue with communist nations." He added: "This will certainly contribute to the realization of world peace."

Noboru Goto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the agreement reached among the leaders to promote a new round of multilateral trade negotiations will go a long way toward curbing protectionism.

Meanwhile, Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), noted that sustained economic growth and the reduction of fiscal deficits were the main theme of the just-ended three-day summit. Observing that these were the two most important problems now facing the world economy, Otsuki expressed the hope that the governments of Japan and other countries would redouble their efforts to achieve the early solution of the problems.

Goto said he had the impression that the summit nations had high hopes of gaining Japan's cooperation in the field of high technology. Otsuki made a similar remark, pointing to the need for Japan to assume an increasingly important role in the international community in this field. He said he fully agrees to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's statement to the effect that high technology industries create new job opportunities.

NAKASONE MEETS SEPARATELY WITH MITTERRAND, KOHL

OW100641 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 9 KYODO -- Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met French and West German leaders separately here Sunday and apologized for canceling a post-summit tour of their countries, Japanese officials said.

Both President Francois Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl renewed their invitation to the Japanese leader to visit their countries, the officials said. Nakasone and the French and West German leaders also discussed ways to expand cultural relations between their nations, they added.

Nakasone was originally scheduled to visit major West European capitals after attending the London summit of seven major Western democracies. Nakasone called off the planned tour because of his tight domestic political schedule.

ABE, IN MADRID, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW110201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, June 10 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Sunday the just-ended annual summit of West's seven industrial powers in London had to serve political purposes reflecting the current world situation. France, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada originated the summit 10 years ago primarily to discuss economic issues facing the world.

As long as the top government leaders attending the summit are faced by tense East-West relations and the Middle East developments, they cannot help focusing their views on the political issues, Abe said.

Interviewed by KYODO, the foreign minister said the trend toward the politicization of the economic summit is certain to continue. Abe is visiting Spain on his way home after accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the London summit, which ended its three-day discussion after adopting four political and one economic declarations.

He said the declaration on democratic values was made out of consideration for West Germany. West Germany did not attend the ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the D-Day Normandy landing held just before the summit and the summiteers tried to impress the world that West Germany "is now one of us" in the declaration, he said. Abe said France and Italy showed reluctance on issuing the declaration on the prevention of terrorism. But the summit countries succeeded in agreeing on the issuance of the declaration after modifying the original draft by committing [as received] such expressions as "take sanctions," he said.

French President Francois Mitterrand objected to a joint call of the summit countries to the Soviet Union to return to the arms reduction negotiating table, Abe said. He said this was because Mitterrand would visit the Soviet Union later this month. But the summit agreed on the issuance of the declaration on the East-West relations and arms reduction after changing the wording of the original draft to give more consideration to Moscow, he said.

Abe said the original text of the declaration on Iran-Iraq war, which was issued in the end as a summary of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who chaired the summit, had been tinged more by anti-Iranian stance. But the draft text was changed to have neutral tone at the request of Japan, which has relations with both Iraq and Iran and wants to maintain its neutrality in the conflict, he said.

Abe said that Japan agreed during the summit to strike out exact date for launching preparation for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Other summit countries proposed the preparations be started as soon as possible and this expression did not much differ from Japan's proposal to start preparations in 1985 and negotiations in 1986, Abe explained.

ABE CONFERS WITH SPAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER MORAN

OW110203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, June 10 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe conferred with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Sunday on industrial cooperation between the two nations. Abe flew into the Spanish capital earlier in the day from London where he attended the summit of Western industrially advanced countries.

The first Japanese foreign minister to visit Spain in 18 years, Abe met his Spanish counterpart Sunday night and was told there was a strong possibility of Spain joining the European Community by January 1986. Moran then expressed hope of strengthening of Japanese-Spanish economic and industrial relations.

He reportedly said that Spain hoped more Japanese enterprises would establish business activities in Spain. He said his government also wished Japan would make it easier for Spanish enterprises to offer bonds in Japan. Abe called for boosting bilateral relations in the political and economic fields. He said the two nations have a strong possibility of establishing industrial cooperation centering on high technology.

The two foreign ministers agreed to maintain close ties in exchanging information on the Persian Gulf war, pointing out that Japan and Spain have good relations with both Iran and Iraq.

Abe also promised to dispatch an instructor, teaching materials and books to a Madrid university which is scheduled to open a Japanese language course in January next year.

ABE BRIEFS ENVOYS TO AFRICA ON INCREASING AID

OW110925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Madrid, June 11 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Monday his country will declare 1984 the year of Africa, pledging to offer assistance for refugees in the region.

"(The African Continent) has been attracting new global attention in the context of present East-West relations," Abe said at a meeting of Japanese ambassadors to African countries. Japan has been extending food aid, but it is also ready to offer assistance for refugees in the area, he said. Abe said he will send Vice Parliamentary Foreign Minister Ishimatsu Kitagawa to an international conference for African refugees to be held in Geneva next month. Japan is also ready to increase economic and technical aid to African countries and expand personnel exchanges, Abe told the meeting. Abe is visiting Spain after attending the London summit of major industrialized Western countries last week.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES IRAN-IRAQ AGREEMENT

OW110209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0144 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Monday welcomed an Iran-Iraq agreement to halt bombing each other's civilian targets, but doubted whether the move would apply to oil tankers.

A Foreign Ministry source said the Japanese Government welcomes the agreement as it would prevent further escalation of the Gulf war. Reports from Bahrain said the two warring countries agreed Sunday to stop attacking civilian targets at the request of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, but the Foreign Ministry source noted the terms of the agreement were yet not clear. "There are things we don't know, like whether the agreement would cover attacks on tankers," he said.

The Foreign Ministry source said the agreement was an encouraging sign as it reflected a basic change in Iran's war policy.

In a news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said the government hoped the agreement would lead up to moves to bring the war to an end. He said Japan would continue its efforts to bring peace to the Persian Gulf region through talks with the two warring nations.

PRC CULTURAL MINISTER ZHU MUZHI BEGINS VISIT

OW110825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO -- Chinese Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi arrived here Monday for a 13-day visit to Japan, during which he is to hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Zhu will also meet Friday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Education Minister Hoshiro Mori to discuss cultural exchanges between Japan and China. This is the first visit to Japan by a Chinese cultural minister since the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese agreement on cultural exchange. Zhu is to tour Hokkaido, Miyagi, Kyoto and Nara districts after ending his official schedule in Tokyo.

TEXTBOOKS REVISED TO SUIT PRC, ROK, OKINAWA

OW091419 Tokyo KYODO in English 1338 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- Accounts of Japan's "aggression" against China and other events in school history textbooks have now been revised in response to protests from China and South Korea in 1982, sources close to the Education Ministry said Saturday. The Education Ministry has approved the revised history textbooks for high school students one year ahead of schedule. The books are issued every three years.

The textbooks, criticized by China and South Korea for glossing over Japanese activities, have now been amended as recommended by the ministry's textbook authorization research council. However, some textbook editors criticized the ministry for still trying to cover up the dark side of the prewar Japanese history. The word "aggression" is now used instead of "invasion" in description of the Sino-Japanese war of 1937-1945.

On the so-called "Nanjing incident" in 1937, the textbooks say the Japanese Army murdered more than 100,000 Chinese civilians, mostly women and children. The word "riot" is deleted in a description of the anti-Japan mass demonstration staged in Seoul on March 1, 1919, when Korea was under Japan's rule. The textbooks also say the Japanese military forces and police put down the demonstration by claiming many Korean victims.

They also refer to Koreans being dispossessed of their land, the ban on the Korean language and Koreans forcibly taken to Japan to labor in Japan during the colonial rule of Korea.

Accounts of the Japanese Army's murder of Japanese civilians in Okinawa in the closing days of World War II are also given in the textbooks, without any concrete figures of victims. Local Okinawan people protested to the ministry for deleting such accounts from previous textbooks.

RESIDENT KOREANS ASK UN HELP FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

OW090347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 8 KYODO -- A group of 85 Korean women residents of Japan visited U.N. headquarters here Friday and asked U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to press the Japanese Government to drop discriminatory provisions against them. In a petition filed with the United Nations, the Koreans specifically referred to fingerprinting required by the Tokyo government for foreigners living in Japan as part of alien registration procedures. The Koreans also called for equal treatment in social security provisions and educational opportunities for non-Japanese citizens living in Japan.

The visit to New York by the Koreans followed a nationwide campaign in Japan by foreigners as well as by Japanese civil rights activists against the fingerprinting procedure. While many foreigners resent being fingerprinted, Japanese Justice Ministry officials say it is needed for accurate identification of aliens.

In the petition, the Koreans said the Japanese Government regards foreigners living in Japan as if they are criminals by requiring their fingerprints. "The provision is a violation of our human rights," the petition said. The leader of the Korean women's group, Mrs. Pae Sun-ki, said the Japanese Government is "hard" on the anti-fingerprint campaign. "We came to New York to plead with the United Nations and to raise voices in other countries in an attempt to force Japanese authorities to reconsider (the fingerprint provision)," she added. There are 810,000 foreigners currently living in Japan. More than 80 percent of them are Koreans.

NAKASONE URGES INCREASED SEOUL-TOKYO EXCHANGES

SK091249 Seoul YONHAP in English 1241 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said South Korea and Japan should expand exchanges of youth and of those in the private sector to further promote the friendly relations between the two nations.

In a congratulatory message to the HANGUK ILBO on the occasion of the vernacular paper's 30th anniversary Saturday, Nakasone said the two nations are moving toward a new era of good-neighbor relationship with closer cooperation in the past 30 years.

Pointing out that with both countries' two-way trade worth nine billion U.S. dollars, a variety of problems is arising between Seoul and Tokyo, he stressed that the most important thing facing the two neighbors at this moment is the need to strengthen their firm and friendly ties through mutual trust and understanding.

To this end, the two nations should broaden exchanges of youth and of people from all walks of life in the non-governmental field as well as the government level, he said.

He voiced hope that Seoul and Tokyo could reach a new milestone by taking great strides toward closer Korea-Japanese relations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary next year of diplomatic relations between the two nations.

JAPAN TO SEND BASEBALL TEAM TO LOS ANGELES GAMES

OW081321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Japan will send a 20-member amateur baseball team to the Los Angeles Olympic Games to compete with seven foreign teams, it was decided Friday. Amateur baseball authorities said a mixed team of university and industrial company baseball champions is preferred, but if university cooperation cannot be obtained, a team composed of company baseball team champions will be sent. Eight countries, to participate in the Olympics baseball contest July 31-August 8, are South Korea, the United States, Taiwan, Italy, Nicaragua, Dominica, Japan and Canada.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES GRANTS TO THAILAND

OW080841 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO --Japan will donate up to 2.57 billion yen (11.17 million dollars) to Thailand for the construction of a health research center and an environmental protection project, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The ministry said a grant of up to 2.45 billion yen (10.65 million dollars) will go toward the construction of a national public health research center as part of Thailand's current five-year economic and social development plan. The remaining amount will be used to finance environment protection work in the eastern coastal areas of Thailand where an industrial development plan is now under way, ministry officials said.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT INCREASED TO REDUCE FRICTION

OW081123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Japan's direct overseas investments in fiscal 1983, ended last March, totaled 8,145 million dollars, up 442 million dollars from the preceding year, the Finance Ministry announced Friday.

The increase reflected manufacturing industries' stepped-up efforts to begin production abroad to help reduce trade friction with other countries. Commercial banks and insurance companies also increased overseas investments, they added. Of the fiscal 1983 total, investments for establishing overseas subsidiaries and joint venture companies accounted for 3,753 million dollars, loans provided to overseas affiliates by Japanese firms 4,192 million dollars, and investments for opening and expanding overseas branches and offices 200 million dollars.

Investments in the United States totaled 2,565 million dollars, Panama 1,223 million dollars, Hong Kong 563 million dollars, Brazil 410 million dollars, and Indonesia 374 million dollars. Investments by banks and insurance companies accounted for as much as 1,167 million dollars of the year's total. This, the officials said, was attributable to the takeover of a U.S. bank by Fuji Bank. Investments by the commercial, transport and electric machinery industries were also active in the year, the officials said. The fiscal 1983 total brought to 61,276 million dollars the outstanding balance of Japan's direct overseas investments, the officials added.

DEFENSE AGENCY PLANNING NEW MISSILE TEST SITE

OW090415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO -- The Defense Agency plans to build a firing range for SSM-1 air-to-vessel missiles on a small island in the Sea of Japan, agency officials said Saturday. But the officials added the Awashima Island is one of possible SSM-1 firing sites and they did not rule out the possibility that the agency may send personnel overseas to test the missile which is expected to be deployed from 1985 to 1990.

The officials said they will shortly start negotiations with authorities of Awashima Uramura, the community of 148 families on the island, 20 kilometers off the coast. Waters around the island are good fishing grounds for sea bream and squid.

The Ground Self-Defense Force has at present four missile firing ranges in the country but the officials said: It is difficult for the agency to expand the facilities for the longer-range SSM-1 missiles because of its agreements with local authorities concerned.

MITI ON PLANS TO CURB OIL DEMAND IN EMERGENCY

OW081219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 KYODO -- Japan has no objection to an early drawing against its oil stockpiles in case of an emergency but would also try to curb oil demand, Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said Friday.

Commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal to increase oil stocks, made at his meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday before the opening of the London summit, the officials said Japan will continue its plan to double its national oil stocks to 3 million kiloliters within four years. "But it would be difficult to increase the amount further or shorten the period," one MITI official said. "The combination of drawing on oil stocks and curbing oil demand would be the most effective way to overcome an oil crisis in Japan."

Japan had already secured oil stocks sufficient for 123 days of consumption at the end of April, an amount larger than the 90 days supply recommended by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the officials said.

Japan succeeded in curbing oil demand during the first and second oil crises by cutting down large-volume consumption through administrative guidance by MITI. Japan also has laws in place to effectively lessen demand: one to reduce oil supply and the other providing for government established oil prices. Both were put into practice at the time of the first oil crisis, the officials said.

REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG VISITS TO HUNGARY, SFRY

Banquet for Kim

SK081021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic arranged a grand banquet on the evening of June 7 at the Assembly Building in Budapest in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the banquet together with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the party and state delegation of our country and the suite.

Present there were Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; [HWP]; Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Bureau of the HWP Central Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; [HPR]; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; and leading functionaries of party and power bodies, social organisations and the Army.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, conducted by Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause. Speeches were made by Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Kim Il-song. The banquet proceeded all along in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the friendly sentiments.

Talks With Kadar

SK082233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 (KCNA) -- Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, were held today in Budapest.

At the talks they informed each other of the domestic situation in their countries, discussed the problem of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a series of problems of mutual concern and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed.

Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade Janos Kadar to visit the DPRK. Comrade Janos Kadar accepted this invitation with pleasure. The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks on our side were members of the party and state delegation Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yu Yong-kol, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hungarian People's Republic; and suite members.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Comrade Janos Borbandi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Comrade Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and personages concerned.

Dinner for Kim

SK090411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on June 8 arranged a dinner for Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited there together with Comrade Kim Il-song was Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Kadar Gift to Kim

SK090833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 (KCNA) -- Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The gift to Comrade Kim Il-song was conveyed on June 8.

Welcoming Rally

SK091039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 8 (KCNA) -- A mass rally welcoming the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held at the Ikarus Body and Coach Factory in Szekesfehervar on the afternoon of June 8.

Speeches were made at the rally by Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are glad at the visit of the respected leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to our country, Chairman Gyorgy Lazar said, and stressed:

This visit, a very important event in the history of the Hungary-Korea relations, will undoubtedly be a new impetus to expanding and developing cooperation between the two countries and contribute to deepening friendship between us. We know and highly appreciate the successes achieved by the diligent and talented Korean people in building the socialist motherland, creating a modern industry and agriculture, developing science and culture and enhancing the living standard.

Our people sympathize with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their divided country. On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic I assure you at this forum that just like in the past, so in the future, the Hungarian people will continue to support the efforts and proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's peaceful reunification.

Under the present acute international situation the Hungarian People's Republic is doing its utmost to help ease the tension. We believe that the Budapest appeal sent by the Warsaw Treaty nations to the NATO states for maintaining peaceful relations, not using armed forces against each other, will lay a foundation of talks which will be a good starting-point in restricting the arms race by the imperialist and militarist circles and removing the danger menacing peace of humanity.

Premier Kang Song-san spoke next at the rally.

The current visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to the Hungarian People's Republic will be an epochal occasion in efflorescing and developing to a higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and make a big contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, he said, and continued:

We will make every possible effort to bring into full bloom the flower garden of Korea-Hungary friendship which has been lifted to a new, higher stage of development by the Hungarian visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We warmly congratulate the brotherly Hungarian people on their success in socialist construction and believe that they, united more closely around the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, will make a greater advance in the endeavours for consolidating the socialist system and building a developed socialist society in the future.

The Korean people express full support and firm solidarity for the efforts of the Hungarian brothers to remove the danger of a nuclear war created in Europe and preserve and consolidate peace. They will as always firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class and the nonaligned countries and with all other peace-loving people of the world and fully discharge the national and international duties assigned them for building an independent and peaceful new world, free from imperialism and war.

Some members and suite of the DPRK party and state delegation were invited to the rally. Present there were leading cadres of the Hungarian party and government, functionaries of Fejer County and Szekesfehervar city party and power bodies and employees of the Ikarus Body and Coach Factory.

Some members of the delegation went round the factory. After being briefed on the history of the factory by its director, they saw main production processes. They presented a souvenir to the factory. The factory director presented a souvenir to the party and state delegation of our country.

Departure From Budapest

SK100949 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0932 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Budapest today by special train after successfully winding up the official goodwill visit to the Hungarian People's Republic at the head of the DPRK party and state delegation.

He was warmly sent off by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, [HSWP], Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and other leading cadres of the Hungarian party and state and tens of thousands of people. The members of the DPRK party and state delegation and suite members left there together with him.

Also leading there to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to Kelebia, a border railway station of Hungary, were Comrade Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, and other cadres.

Budapest was in an atmosphere of warm send-off. Put up at the east railway station of Budapest were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, a portrait of Comrade Janos Kadar and a portrait of Comrade Pal Losonczi, and flags of Korea and Hungary were fluttering in the railway station and in the streets. A large number of working people and students were present along the route and at the Kossuth Square to see off Comrade Kim Il-song. When Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, arrived at the square, the stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth from among the farewell-bidders.

Present at the square to see him off were Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; [HPR]; Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Comrade Laszlo Marti, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Comrade Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic who is member of the HSWP Central Committee; Comrade Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the HPR Presidential Council; Comrade Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister; and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies, public organizations and the Army. The officials of the DPRK Embassy in Budapest, Korean experts and students studying in Hungary were also present on the occasion. On hand were diplomatic envoys of various countries.

A guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army was lined up in the square. A grand farewell function took place in the square for Comrade Kim Il-song. The national anthems of the Hungarian People's Republic and our country were played.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, reviewed the guard of honour. Hungarian children and Korean students studying in Hungary presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged cordial greetings with the leading cadres of the Hungarian Party and state and diplomatic envoys of various countries who came out to see him off. Passing by the cheering crowds, together with Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, he acknowledged them.

After the farewell function Comrade Kim Il-song got on a car together with Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi and headed for the railway station.

Tens of thousands of people warmly saw off Comrade Kim Il-song along the long route from the Kossuth Square to the east railway station of Budapest. At the railway station Comrade Kim Il-song firmly clasped hands with and warmly hugged Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Pal Losonczi at parting. Waving to the cadres who were present there to see him off, he got aboard the train and left Budapest.

Entourage Reaches Border

SK100916 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0907 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Kelebia June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Kelebia, a border railway station of Hungary, today on his way to Yugoslavia at the head of the party and state delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied to the border railway station by Comrade Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Hung on the facade of the railway station building were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and a portrait of Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Flags of the two countries were flying on the flagpoles.

When Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the railway station, he was warmly met by leading personnel of the party and power bodies in Bacs-Kiskun County. Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm farewells with Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm farewells with Comrade Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, and other central cadres and leading personnel of the party and power bodies of Bacs-Kiskun County and left Kelebia railway station.

Kim Sends Message of Thanks

SK100910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, upon leaving the Hungarian People's Republic on June 9 after successfully winding up an official goodwill visit. The message reads:

I am much satisfied with our successful visit to Hungary amid the sincere and cordial hospitality of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Government and people. Upon leaving your beautiful country, I extend deep thanks once again to you and, through you, to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Government and the entire Hungarian people.

We believe that our delegation's visit to Hungary will make a great contribution to developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Hungary. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future, I heartily wish you and the fraternal Hungarian people greater success in the future struggle.

Further Reportage, Dinner Toasts

For Hungarian and KCNA reportage of Kim Il-song and Janos Kadar 7 June dinner toasts, and further coverage of the official visit of Kim Il-song to Hungary, see the Hungary section of the 11 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Advance Party Arrives in SFRY

LD091255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, arrived in Belgrade today. Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the WPK Political Bureau and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; and Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the second economic committee of the DPRK, also arrived in the advance party of the DPRK party-state delegation. The advance party of the delegation was greeted at the airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Borivoje Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Stanojlo Glisic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Kim Transits Border City

SK100954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0945 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Subotica June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Subotica, a border city of Yugoslavia, on June 9 on his way to Belgrade for an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the head of a DPRK party and state delegation.

Subotica was garbed in a festival attire to greet Comrade Kim Il-song. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the facade of the Subotica railway station building. The flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagpoles. A large crowd of people were standing in rows in the railway station compound.

Present at the railway station were Comrade Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and federal secretary for justice and organization of Federal Administration, and other cadres who had come there to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to Belgrade and functionaries of the Subotica party and power bodies.

When the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the platform, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed him. Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged cordial greetings with the cadres who came out to meet him. Children presented him with bouquets of fragrant flowers. Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the cadres in a cordial atmosphere in the lounge.

Comrade Borislav Krajina warmly welcomed the Yugoslav visit of Comrade Kim Il-song and proposed a toast to his good health and a long life. Comrade Kim Il-song got on the train and headed for Belgrade, amid the warm farewell of the crowd.

Arrival in Belgrade

SK100926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Belgrade by special train on June 9, leading a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia upon the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The streets of Belgrade were festively bedecked. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was set up in the railway station plaza. The national flags of the two countries were vigorously flying on the flag poles. "Warm welcome to dear Comrade Kim Il-song!" and other slogans were hung out. Hundreds of school children were lined up in the station compound and thousands of people were present in the station plaza.

Present at the railway station to greet Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Dusan Alimpic, president of the Assembly of the SFRY; Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Comrade Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Comrade Marjan Rozic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia; Comrade Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; cadres of party and power bodies and social organizations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Belgrade and leading officers of the Army. Also present were officials of the Korean Embassy in Belgrade and Korean specialists and students in Yugoslavia.

At 4 p.m. Belgrade time the special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song pulled into the Belgrade station compound, setting off stormy cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" among the crowd. Comrade Kim Il-song got off the train, waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowd, while a 21-gun salute was booming, and firmly shook hands with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic and Comrade Dragoslav Markovic and warmly hugged them. Yugoslav children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Arriving with Comrade Kim Il-song were the members of the Korean party and state delegation -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier and foreign minister; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK; and Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier -- and the suite.

Comrade Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organisation of Federal Administration of Yugoslavia, and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, accompanied Comrade Kim Il-song from the Subotica, a border railway station of Yugoslavia. Also accompanying him was Yi In-kyu, Korean ambassador to Yugoslavia.

A grand function took place in the railway station plaza to welcome Comrade Kim Il-song. The band struck up the national anthems of our country and Yugoslavia. In company with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honor of the Yugoslav People's Army.

When the welcome function ended, the cheers of "Hurrah" again burst forth from among the crowd. Children of officials of the Korean Embassy in Belgrade presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Veselin Djuranovic. Comrade Kim Il-song acknowledged the warm cheers of the crowd, passing before them in company with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic. He got on a car with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic and headed for the guest house, escorted by motorcycle honor guards. The crowds lining the road enthusiastically welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with cheers of "Hurrah!"

Arriving at the guest house, Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Veselin Djuranovic and Comrade Dragoslav Markovic.

Tito Memorial Visit

SK100938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0927 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade June 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 9 visited the Memorial Centre of Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade.

The members of the party and the state delegation of our country and the suite went with him. He was accompanied by Yugoslav functionaries including Comrade Borislav Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for Justice and Organisation of Federal Administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The great leader President Kim Il-song laid a wreath at the grave of President Josip Broz Tito who was the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people and an intimate friend of the Korean people. Honorary guardsmen of the Yugoslav People's Army were standing at attention before the grave.

After laying the wreath at the grave with the members of the party and state delegation, Comrade Kim Il-song observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The words "In memory of the late Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Kim Il-song" were seen on the ribbons hanging from the wreath. After going round the grave, Comrade Kim Il-song left the words "Noble regards to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, a prominent figure of the international communist movement, one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement and an intimate friend of the Korean people. Kim Il-song, June 9, 1984." He went round the memorial centre including the house where Comrade Tito lived and worked.

REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO CSSR, GDR

Prague Visit Widely Covered

SK111020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media continue giving wide publicity to the official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Giving an account of the grand Prague mass rally welcoming Comrade Kim Il-song held on June 6, CTK that day said:

Speaking at the mass rally, Gustav Husak said that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has firmly supported and will support in the future, too, the DPRK in its efforts to reunify the country peacefully and on a democratic basis without alien interference.

President Kim Il-song stated:

We actively support the party and Government of Czechoslovakia in their peace measures to dispel the danger of nuclear war and to consolidate peace in Europe as well as in their steps to counter the U.S. imperialists' deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries.

On the same day, CTK reported that Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Gustav Husak, inspected the "Avia" automobile enterprise in Prague and some members of the party and state delegation of the DPRK visited the "Aero" airplane enterprise in Vodochody on June 6.

The Soviet paper PRAVDA June 6 in an article titled "Talks at Prague" reported that talks began in Prague on June 5 between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, leading the DPRK party and state delegation and President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The talks in Prague was reported by TASS on June 5.

The Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIAN LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI June 5 reported the arrival of Comrade Kim Il-song in Prague. The arrival was reported by the Polish television June 4, the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY and radio June 5.

ADN on June 6 conveyed news that a mass rally welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Palace of Culture in Prague on June 6 and the party and state delegation of the DPRK left Prague on June 6 after concluding its official goodwill visit to Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO Cited

SK100905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the results of the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of our country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, June 8 said that Czechoslovakia and the DPRK reached a unanimity of view at talks held in Prague that the unity of the socialist countries, the unity of the international communist movement and working class movement and joint action with all the peaceloving forces are a wall for checking the plots of imperialism.

Through the visit the friendship between the two parties and peoples was emphasized, the vital interests of socialism in peaceful development expressed and conviction that the present dangerous international situation can be changed stressed, noted the paper.

It said: To cope with the adventurous policy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, the relations among states should be established on the principles of respecting independence and sovereignty, not using force of arms, not encroaching upon the border and not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Foreign Media Reports

SK090353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- Foreign mass media are reporting the official good-will visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On June 4 CTK conveyed news that on the afternoon of June 4 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called at the old Prague City Hall and laid a wreath and bouquet at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and Mausoleum of Comrade Klement Gottwald in Prague.

That day CTK and ZINHUA report that the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak president and government on June 4 arranged a grand banquet at the Prague Palace in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song and reported the speeches of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak at the banquet.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak and talks between members of the party and state delegations of our country and Czechoslovakia in Prague on June 5.

On June 5 XINHUA, TASS and ADN reported about talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak; the Yugoslav papers BORBA, DNEVNIK, VJESNIK and MAGYAR SZO June 5 and TANJUG and Radio Belgrade on June 4 reported about the arrival of Comrade Kim Il-song in Prague.

Radio NHK of Japan June 5 reported news of the arrival in Prague, the KYODO News Service and ASAHI SHIMBUN June 6 the news of talks; and the Voice of America June 5 news of talks and banquet.

Friendship With GDR Hailed

SK050212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 4 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 5 June editorial: "Powerful Demonstration of Indomitable Friendship and Unity"]

[Text] Leading the party and state delegation of the DPRK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, made an official, good-will visit to the GDR, a fraternal country, at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR is a significant event which glorified the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. The leaders of the party and the GDR Government, including Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the workers of this country warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and extended hospitality with all sincerity. The workers of the GDR passionately greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their closest friend and showed a deep respect for him.

On the day the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived, hundreds of thousands of Berliners enthusiastically welcomed him, lining up in the streets despite the rain. Wherever the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went, the masses gave him hearty cheers overflowing with deep emotion and joy, showing overwhelming feelings of amicability towards the Korean people.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, visited Frankfurt-Oder Bezirke, some 100-ri-long streets and adjacent plants and farm villages were swept by the feeling of welcome and masses of more than 100,000 warmly welcomed him, lining up in the streets. A magnificent mass rally for solidarity between the DPRK and the GDR was held in Berlin in welcome of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in an atmosphere overflowing with deep emotion and feelings of militant friendship and unity.

All this is a demonstration of the warm friendship of the GDR people toward the Korean people and of their firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people. This also shows the invincibility of the militant friendship and unity between the DPRK and the GDR.

During his stay, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, held talks with Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council. They reached complete agreement on the issues they discussed during the talks which proceeded in a friendly, comradely, and sincere atmosphere.

An agreement of friendship and cooperation and a treaty for development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR were signed this time. The conclusion of the agreement and treaty shows the firm will of the peoples of the two countries to deepen and develop to a new higher stage the close friendship and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the GDR, which are developing excellently every day in all domains, and to provide a great, extensive time of flowering.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated: The friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR, which developed consistently and excellently in the past, are sincere, firm, comradely relations between class brothers based on the common desire of the peoples of the two countries, who are struggling against the imperialists and for peace and socialism, and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR and its result demonstrated the invincible vitality of the traditional friendly relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries which were forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are firm relations between class brothers firmly defending the eastern and western outposts of socialism.

The contacts and talks between the leaders of the two countries are of great significance to development of these invincible friendly relations between the two countries, parties, and peoples of the DPRK and the GDR.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song directed great attention to consolidating and developing the friendship and unity between our country and the GDR ever since a nation for workers and peasants was born on German soil. He formed friendly relations with the leaders of the party and the state of the GDR at an early date and constantly deepened them.

In 1977, Comrade Honecker visited our country, coming a long way, and expressed active support for our people's revolutionary struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. His visit was an important occasion for consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperative relations between the Korean people and the people of the GDR.

The official good-will visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR this time is a new occasion for epochally developing the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the GDR.

The Korean people rejoice over the fact that the friendly ties between the two countries are being further strengthened and developed with each passing day. The friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and the GDR will last forever.

In his speeches and talks, Comrade Erich Honecker fully supported our efforts to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and to solve peacefully the Korean issue. He strongly demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and firmly supported the Korean people's struggle to reunify Korea peacefully without outside interference. Comrade Erich Honecker tenaciously opposed the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and expressed active agreement with our proposal for tripartite talks.

Such a position by the party and the Government of the GDR is an expression of the lofty proletarian internationalist spirit. The people of the GDR extended active material and moral support to us during the Fatherland Liberation War period and in the days of postwar rehabilitation and construction. Our people are grateful to the people of the GDR for their sincere support and encouragement extended to our just cause.

In his speeches and talks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed firm support for and solidarity with the struggle carried out by the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED. The people of the GDR, upholding the decisions of the tenth party congress, are striving to build a developed socialist society and are waging the struggle to fulfill successfully the new 5-year plan advanced by the party congress and to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with brilliant labor exploits.

The GDR has been turned into a prosperous socialist state with developed industry and agriculture and its international position has become firm and solid. The people of the GDR fully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system and its invincible vitality by effecting brilliant successes in socialist construction. This greatly contributed to the overall strengthening of socialist forces.

Our people sincerely congratulate the people of the GDR for their brilliant successes in socialist construction. The SED and the Government of the GDR are struggling to safeguard peace and security in Europe and in the world and are taking corresponding measures in connection with the recent deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in the West European countries, including West Germany, by the United States. These corresponding measures are exceedingly just for peace.

The official good-will visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR greatly contributed to further consolidating the foundation of friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of the DPRK and the GDR; to deepening the mutual trust and friendship; and to further expanding and developing comradely cooperative relations.

The comradely and fraternal amicability between the peoples of the DPRK and the GDR will bloom more brilliantly. The Korean people treasure this friendship and will make every effort to strengthen it in every way. Our people warmly welcome the results of the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR and wish the people of the GDR greater and more brilliant successes in their struggle to build a developed socialist society.

HAN TOK-SU ATTENDS SPECIAL PERFORMANCE IN TOKYO

SK030410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 2 (KNS-KCNA) -- A special performance of the Kumgangsan opera troupe commemorating the 10th anniversary of the home-visit of Korean artistes in Japan was held on the evening of May 28 at the Shinjuku Cultural Centre in Tokyo with a large attendance.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), saw the performance with Vice-chairman Yi Kye-baek, Pak Chae-ro, So Man-sul and Paek Chong-won, department directors of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, leading functionaries of organizations and enterprises and a large number of compatriots.

Also present there to see the performance were Yoshihisa Kajitani, director of the Japan-Korea Association for Cultural Exchange, and other Japanese figures of various circles and Japanese people and diplomatic envoys of twelve countries including China and Romania.

Put on stage at the performance which began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song" were numbers performed in the presence of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in April 1974 and other successful works during the last decade. The performance was acclaimed by the audience.

VRPR HITS WALKER REMARKS ON 3-WAY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK091219 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker babbled on the afternoon of 8 June that the North's proposal for tripartite talks totally lacks sincerity. This is outrageous language designed to cloak the splittist U.S. stand of refusing the North's proposal for tripartite talks by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

With a view to providing preconditions for peace and an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the North has put forth the proposal for tripartite talks in which the South Korean authorities will participate in the talks between the North and the United States [puk kwa migugui hoedame] on an equal footing in discussing such issues as signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States [chomigane], the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South. This is a just and fair proposal, enabling us to eradicate the serious situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and provide preconditions for peace and an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Not only our popular masses, but also the international community calls on the U.S. and the South Korean authorities to accept this proposal, while actively supporting it. Nevertheless, Walker quite preposterously babbled about sincerity or whatnot. If the United States truly hopes for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, it should accept the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

MINJU CHOSON ON U.S. FLEET COMMANDER'S REMARKS

SK091047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander Foley in his "written reply message" said Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads would be installed in Japan-based U.S. warships from this month. Hitting at this, MINJU CHOSON Saturday says in a signed commentary:

This means a new adventurous stage of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy to invade Korea and Asia with Japan as its nuclear base. Korean aggression is the primary aim of the U.S. imperialists in turning Japan into a nuclear base. For this sinister purpose, nuclear-powered warships with several hundred nuclear shells frequent the surrounding waters of South Korea, and Japan is used as an operational, supply and launching base in such "test nuclear war" as the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises. The U.S. imperialists have stockpiled over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and are stepping up preparations for a nuclear war. This shows that their nuclear war frenzy is at its zenith.

To prevent a nuclear war and defend peace is the unanimous desire of the world's progressive people and demand of the times. The U.S. imperialists must give up the adventurous nuclear war moves, deeply mindful of the possible consequences of their action against the trend of the times.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'PRATTLE' ON VIOLENCE

SK100846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, conducting an invitation diplomacy, prattled at a feast that we are "wrecking peace" of international community by violence. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN June 9 brands his utterances as a sophism reversing black and white.

The puppet babbled that the Korean peninsula has become a most unstable area in Northeast Asia because of our attempt at communization by force of arms, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

It is preposterous indeed that the South Korean puppets, far from accepting our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks, are carping on us who are consistently making all possible efforts for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, with clamouring about "communization by force of arms" and "wrecking of peace."

South Korea is a U.S. colony where the U.S. imperialist aggression forces more than 40,000 strong are entrenched and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a servant driving the U.S. war chariot. The Chon Tu-hwan group is begging its master for permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the reinforcement of the occupation forces. Moreover, South Korea is a nuclear forward base for U.S. strategy of nuclear war. In fact, South Korea is the source of the permanent danger of war on the Korean peninsula and a cancer endangering peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

While clamouring about "peace", the traitor Chon Tu-hwan croaked that the "North-South dialogue" should be held. This is a shameless jargon. The puppet clique without real power intends to raise an anti-communist row at dialogue, while stepping up the war moves and "two Koreas" plot behind dialogue. The puppets must clearly realize that they get nothing from such false propaganda.

MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH'S REPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK081208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for spraying Chinese ink on student demonstrators and developing a new repeating tear-gas launcher to use it in repressing students. The author of the commentary says:

The history of the East and the West record brutalities of many fascist tyrants. But, none of them resorted to such massive man-hunting, mounting a wholesale tear-gas attack and spraying even Chinese ink on the students who rose up in a righteous struggle. This is a most brutal repression that can be committed only by Chon Tu-hwan, a rare fascist tyrant and murderer, who is prolonging his remaining days by fascist suppression. These days the Chon Tu-hwan group mobilizes not only the puppet police but also heavily-armed puppet army commandos in the crackdown upon the people, while adding spurs to the "modernization" of repressive tools. By no repressive means and methods can the puppets arrest the just struggle of the students and people of South Korea.

BEIJING MEETING WELCOMES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

SK110842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 9 (KCNA) -- A Beijing people's meeting was held on June 9 at the People's Palace of Culture to welcome the Pyongyang Municipal Friendship Delegation on a visit to China.

Bei Jiefu, deputy mayor of Beijing, in his speech hailed the successes achieved by the Korean people in the efforts of attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist construction. Referring to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Noting that China-Korea friendship was sealed in blood in the flames of the struggle against common enemies and has been strengthened and developed through the tests of international ordeals, he said: Our people are resolved to make all efforts to convey these friendly relations down through generations, treasuring them as the apple of the eye. Pointing to the recent mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries, he stressed that these visits carried a great historical significance for their contribution to the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking next Choe Un-pong, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, who was heading the delegation, said: Korea-China friendship based on the particular intimacy between the party and state leaders of the two countries was strengthened and developed to a high stage and provided with a definite milestone to be consolidated and developed through generations by the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the visit to Korea of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the visit to China of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in June last year. We will make every effort possible to consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship through generations, holding it dear.

Saying that all the changes in China are a shining fruition attained by the Chinese people in the struggle for thoroughly implementing the lines and policies of the party, firmly united around the Communist Party of China, he wished the fraternal Chinese people more brilliant success in their noble struggle to carry through the decisions of the 12th party congress.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting. The attendants appreciated a Beijing opera at the end of the meeting.

PYONGYANG CHILDREN'S TROUPE PERFORMS IN BEIJING

SK100903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 8 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe of our country on a visit to China gave a performance for guests of honour at the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on June 8.

Seeing the performance were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Rong Gaotang, secretary general of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC; Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China; and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city.

School children Artists impressibly presented colourful Korean and Chinese music and dance pieces of high ideological and artistic value with excellent artistic skill to win acclaim of the audience.

At the end of the performance a basket of flowers was placed on the stage in congratulation of the successful performance and Comrades Wang Zhen and Kang Keqing mounted the stage and congratulated the little artists upon their successful performance. On the same day Comrades Wang Zhen and Kang Keqing met the head and leading members of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe.

CPC PARTY WORK FUNCTIONARIES CONTINGENT DEPARTS

SK091542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- The delegation of party work functionaries of the Communist Party of China headed by Han Tianshi, Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC, left here today by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-bong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea

The Chinese ambassador gave a reception at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation to our country.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES

SK091547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- The friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of China headed by its vice-minister Han Xu left here today by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

The Chinese ambassador gave a party at his embassy upon the conclusion of the group's visit to our country.

SOLIDARITY LETTER TO LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

SK110421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a letter of solidarity to the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party on June 7 sharply denouncing destruction, terrorism, massive suppression and brutal murder committed by the Israeli aggressors in the occupied areas including southern Lebanon with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists and supporting the righteous cause of the Lebanese people. The letter reads:

Dear Comrades, we have received the letter sent by comrade general secretary of your party on May 15, 1984. The destruction and terrorism, massive suppression and brutal murder the Israeli aggressors are committing to attain their expansionist aim in the occupied areas including southern Lebanon with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists are now evoking bitter resentment and indignation from all the people in the world who love justice and peace.

Our party and people strongly denounce the atrocities of the Israeli aggressors as an open violation of the Lebanese people's sovereignty and criminal acts and express full support and firm solidarity for the righteous cause of the Lebanese people. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their aggressive acts against Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw from all the occupied Arab land including southern Lebanon.

We are convinced that the Lebanese people will unite and check and frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and certainly defend the independence and sovereignty of the country. We reassure you that, as in the past, so in the future, too, we will support your struggle, standing on the side of your party and the Lebanese people in opposing the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS CONDOLENCES TO MUBARAK

SK081203 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of condolence on June 8 to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, upon the sudden death of Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of Egypt. The message of condolence says:

Upon hearing the sad news of sudden death of Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of Arab Republic of Egypt, I express my deep condolences to Your Excellency, your government and the Egyptian people and the bereaved families of the deceased.

Officials Visit Embassy

SK082217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA) -- Cadres of our country on June 8 visited the embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the sudden death of Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Wreaths sent in the name of the Administration Council, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and a wreath in the joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Egypt Friendship Association were placed there.

Vice-Premier Kim Hwan and Kim Kwan-sop, Choe Chong-kun, Chong Song-nam, Kim Yong-sop, Han Su-kil, Yi Sok-yong, Yi Hong-sun, and other personages concerned expressed condolences and signed the mourners' book.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

SK100832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, on the Day of Portugal on June 9. The message says:

I extend warm felicitations to you and to the government and people of your country on the occasion of the Day of Portugal and heartily wish Your Excellency great success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM -- Pyongyang June 8 (KCNA) -- Kim Chong-song was appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 7 Jun 84 SK]

WALKER COMMENTS ON TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK091247 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker said on 8 June: No matter what proposal North Korea might advance, it will be a propaganda offensive unless it recognizes the existence of the ROK. If North Korea advanced a true proposal for tripartite talks with the participation of North and South Korea and the United States in an equal capacity, there would be no problem in willingly accepting this proposal. Thus, he assumed a flexible stand for the tripartite talks on the condition of an equal footing.

Having participated in a lecture meeting that was held on the afternoon on 8 June under the auspices of the International Political Issues Research Institute led by National Assemblyman Ho Kyong-ku, Ambassador Walker made the above remarks in a speech entitled: "The Questions and Future of the Impending Issue -- ROK-U.S. Relations." Ambassador Walker's remarks drew attention because there was a gap to some extent between these remarks and the ROK's stand opposing the tripartite talks.

With regard to the form of a dialogue for discussing the matter of easing tension on the Korean peninsula, the ROK has advanced a proposal to hold basic talks between the North and South Korean parties concerned. This proposal approves the convocation of 4-way talks with the participation of the United States and Red China and of 6-way talks including Japan and the Soviet Union should the participation of neighboring countries be necessary.

He said: Under circumstances in which North Korea has refused to even express regret over the Rangoon incident, much less to admit responsibility for this incident, any talks would be meaningless. Red China has not shown any special interest in these talks and has openly hoped for contacts between the North and South on a gradual basis.

He went on to say: North Korea's ulterior motive in advancing a proposal for tripartite talks was to turn world attention from the barbarous act it committed in Burma and to save its impaired face. North Korea advanced this as the result of its concern over the increasing difference of national strength between the North and South. Referring to the issue of military cooperation between the ROK and Japan, Ambassador Walker said: Because this issue is very sensitive, it would be proper to solve the question of cooperation in a step-by-step manner, starting with nonmilitary defense questions.

Further Details

SK091323 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 84 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Referring to a remark that the more relations between Korea and the United States expand, the more problems the two countries will face, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker said at a lecture meeting held on the afternoon of 8 June at the Sejong Cultural Hall under the aegis of the Institute of International Politics (Representative Ho Kyong-ku, chairman): I am certain of that. Arresting some 400 people on the grounds that they smoked foreign cigarettes, for example, is a very clumsy act, in view of the impression such an act could create in the country which sells these cigarettes.

Ambassador Walker stressed: Although the export dumping of color TV sets is not a big problem, both countries will have to see to it that their bilateral relations are not hurt by clumsy approaches.

Answering a question about the 3-way talks proposal, at first he said lightly: Even if we were to respond to it, there would be no problem because it would be two against one.

When questioned again whether he meant that Korea and the United States have different stands regarding the 3-way talks proposal, Ambassador Walker emphasized: Absolutely not. As long as the United States remains convinced that the smile policy only resulted in the Rangoon incident, it will never make the mistake of approaching North Korea.

DAILY ON U.S. CONSIDERATION OF A-BOMB USE

SK101217 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Secret Documents of U.S. State Department"]

[Text] We were greatly shocked at the secret documents which were made public recently by the U.S. State Department. According to these documents, the United States studied the use of nuclear weapons without consulting us while we were suffering in the war and worked out a plot to eliminate President Syngman Rhee who did not readily follow U.S. policies. The documents, which were made public and declassified after 30 years, revealed that in 1953 Eisenhower, who was elected president by putting forth a Korean armistice as his election promise, twice considered using tactical nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia.

The first time was in early 1952 to accelerate the armistice negotiations, which were deadlocked at that time, and the second review was made in December 1953 immediately after the armistice in order to cope with the possibility of resumption of the war by the communists. This was not a mere warning aimed at restraining the war, but was studied by the military as an actual plan of operation. The mere thought of this makes us shudder.

An anti-Syngman Rhee coup was considered twice during the period of political upheaval in Pusan in June 1952 and when the movement opposing the armistice took place in June 1953.

The first consideration, aimed at checking the revision of the Constitution designed to reelect Syngman Rhee, had no direct relation to the United States. Thus, this was entirely intervention in the domestic affairs of another.

The reason for the latter consideration that Syngman Rhee, who released the anti-communist prisoners of war and called for unilateral invasion of the North, was a hinderance to U.S. policies.

These dreadful schemes were not realized. However, it is clear that they were a product of the logic of big-power and imperialistic hegemonism enforcing one's own global policy and strategy on small nations. Since the atomic attack on Japan, there have been numerous criticisms regarding the criteria of the United States for using its fearful weapons. The criticism was that violence is used too easily.

We doubt that the situation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki merited the use of nuclear weapons. The same logic can be applied to chemical warfare in Vietnam.

There is criticism that when the United States decides to use certain weapons, narrow-minded racial discrimination is involved. This is a voice of denunciation, pointing out that the United States would never use such fearful weapons against the white race in Europe while using them against the yellow races in Asia.

It appears that the United States cannot easily avoid such criticism on the issue of examining the use of atomic weapons during the Korean war. The question of assassinating foreign leaders by the U.S. Government has also been a target of criticism for a long time. The United States assassinated Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem and attempted to kill Chiang Kai-shek.

Chile's Allende regime was overthrown with U.S. intervention and Cuba's Castro has escaped many serious crises. In addition, many leaders of the small countries in Central and South America have been targets of assassination because they were a hinderance to the execution of the policies of the U.S. Administration.

Such acts are a means of authoritarianism aimed at crushing the nationalism of small nations.

We ask future U.S. leaders to be more modest and sincere and to learn from the dignified lines advanced by the founding fathers who built the United States by putting forth moralistic idealism, out of hatred for the power politics of Europe.

This is the image of the United States that the world desires.

The United States can neither become a leading country of the world nor maintain today's Pax-America without recovering moral trust.

In the meantime, we should learn a lesson from the United States which correctly records our era and determinedly makes public even disadvantageous material. Experience is precious. However, its value is demonstrated only when it is correctly recorded and inherited. Correct history can be expected through such an act.

U.S. PLEDGES TO IMPROVE FMS CREDITS TO KOREA

SK110640 Seoul YONHAP in English 0612 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP) -- The United States has promised South Korea that it will continue to try to improve and expand its foreign military sales (FMS) credits to South Korea during the annual Security Consultative Meeting between the two countries held here in early May, Defense Minister Yun-Song-min said Monday.

Yun told an open-door session of the National Assembly's Defense Committee that the U.S. delegation pledged its efforts to persuade the Congress to revise the terms of repayment for the U.S. FMS credits to South Korea to 20 years after a 10-year grace period beginning in fiscal 1984. The two countries also studied the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on the defense industry for easier sales of South Korean defense industry products to the United States, and agreed to continue to develop a cooperative relations between the two countries. Yun said.

During the meeting, the technical cooperation committee discussed ways to strengthen cooperation in major military technologies and to use U.S. scientists, in addition to the provision calling for the United States to provide Korea with U.S. surveillance information about the peninsula, Yun said.

Participants in the meeting revised a memorandum on the exchange of scientists and technicians between the two countries so as to enable U.S. scientists chosen by the South Korean Government to come to Korea for research activities, he said.

In connection with the reported deaths of college students who had been drafted after being outsted from their schools and subsequently lost the benefit of conscription deferment, Yun said five such college students were confirmed to have died during their military services. Four of them committed suicide and one died from an accident, he said. Yun added their deaths did not result from discriminatory treatment but simply from accidents. He said the military will make efforts to prevent such accidents from recurring and to help recruits adapt themselves to the sudden change of surroundings.

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED ABOUT IMPROVING USSR TIES

SK082317 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The government seems to be agonizing over what to do about relations with the Soviet Union, which were severed completely after the Soviet shooting down of the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane.

A government official said on 8 June: Considering the public outrage over and wounds opened up by the Soviet shooting down of the KAL plane, it is too early to think of the question of improving relations with the Soviet Union. However, we do have to think of restoring sports and academic exchanges with the Soviet Union to the level of the period before the KAL incident, if for no other reason than to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul successfully. Herein lies our difficulty.

The government has already discussed issues concerning nonpolitical exchanges with the Soviet Union by holding a meeting of working-level officials from ministries toward the end of last month. One of the participants said that the majority of the participants said: Let us see what we can do about it after the first anniversary of the incident.

CHON CALLS FOR CLOSER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

SK081234 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday afternoon that Korea and Japan should further solidify bilateral relations not only for the security of both nations but for world peace through close and realistic cooperation by realizing that Korea's security is directly linked with that of Japan. Chon made the remarks in a meeting at the presidential residence Chongwadae with a 16-member Japanese delegation to the joint secretary meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union. He asked the Japanese parliamentarians to make greater efforts to develop a new level of bilateral relations.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to South Korea early last year provided a momentum to establish a true, friendly relationship between the two countries, he said, adding that in order to promote the bilateral relations and deepen mutual friendship in the coming years, it would be desirable to facilitate exchanges between the two nations' younger generation.

TSEDENBAL-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CEMA SUMMIT

OW091814 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1618 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 9 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian party and government delegation led by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, has left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow to attend the summit meeting of the CEMA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member countries.

Arrives in Moscow

OW110009 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1403 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME staff correspondent reports from Moscow that an MPR delegation led by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, arrived today to take part in the work of the CEMA member states' economic summit meeting.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal and members of the delegation were met at Vnukovo Airport by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials, as well as T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and members of the MPR Embassy in the USSR.

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY GROUP MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

OW090841 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1626 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 8 (MONTSAME) -- The 42nd session of the CEMA Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) Standing Commission on Cooperation in the field of food industry started in Ulaanbaatar on June 7. It is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat.

In conformity with an agreement between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia delegates from Yugoslavia are also taking part in the session. Its participants will discuss a wide range of questions concerning elaboration and realization of a complex of measures aimed at improving the food supply of the council member-countries. They will also examine problems of improving the system of transportation of foodstuffs, of introducing into food industry a technology which excludes wastage of raw materials and a number of other questions.

CHEA SIM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR, HUNGARY

BK110656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The high-ranking National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the Front National Council, arrived in the PRK on the morning of 11 June after successfully concluding a 15-day friendship and official visit to the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present at Pochentong Airport to welcome the delegation were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and many leaders of national institutions and mass organizations and cadres, employees, and workers of various ministries and offices. Comrade Ngo Den, SRV extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador; Comrade Jiri Vesely, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR; Comrade Iosif Kolesnikov, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy; and Comrade Janos Zagyi, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian Embassy, were also present on that occasion.

THAI VIOLATIONS, COMBAT AGAINST 'BANDITS' NOTED

BK081054 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] During May 1984, Thai authorities sent aircraft, L-19's, F-111's, OV-10's, and helicopters to conduct 43 reconnaissance flights over various areas, such as Hill 547, (Sra Veng), Srang, Ampil, Kouk Mon, P'aong, Phteah Pram Khnong, Phteah Muoyphai Khnong, and Hills 207 and 199 in Koh Kong Province, 1-3 km inside our territory.

At sea, the Thai authorities sent armed vessels to violate our territorial waters and conduct reconnaissance on 412 occasions 5-10 km off Koh Kong, Koh Tang, and Poulo Wai Islands. Moreover, Thai authorities sent their vessels to conduct reconnaissance off Vietnam's (Tral) and To Chau Islands. The Thai authorities also insanely fired 120-mm mortar, DKZ-82, and toxic shells into our border areas where our innocent people are living, causing our people loss of life and property. These shells landed on Hills 547, 581, 207, 157, 1404, and 945, west of Koh Kong, west of Pailin, west of Route 56, and the border areas in Preah Vihear Province.

Simultaneously, the Pol Pot bandits ventured across the border into our territory to conduct sabotage and to rob and burn our people's houses in a most barbarous manner. However, our regular, regional, and militia forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, quickly surrounded and dealt these bandits a heavy blow. For example, on 18, 19, and 20 May, our Armed Forces in Koh Kong Province, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, launched mop-up operations against two major hiding places of the Pol Pot remnants on Hills 204 and 167-B, north of (Seila Meanchey) in Koh Kong Province. We killed or wounded over 200 enemy elements and seized 16 assorted weapons, 10 metric tons of rice, and 270 cannon and DKZ-82 shells. The few survivors and wounded fled in great panic back to Thai territory, dragging along many corpses and wounded colleagues. On 17 May, the reconnaissance unit of the Vietnamese Army in close cooperation with our KPRAF launched activities in an area northeast of Kamrieng. They put almost 50 enemy soldiers out of action.

At the same time, our Revolutionary Armed Forces in the Battambang border area, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched mop-up operations against the bandits. They killed or wounded hundreds of enemy soldiers and seized many assorted weapons. At the same time, the valiant and vigilant militiamen of Kompot District, Kampot Province, attacked a group of bandits in an area of Popok Vil Hill, killing 5, wounding 10, and seizing 2 weapons, 170 rounds of ammunition, and 1 metric ton of rice.

Also in May 1984, 60 repentant Pol Pot soldiers turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities in Battambang Province. They brought along all of their weapons. In Kampot Province, after hearing about our clemency policy for misled persons, 20 misled persons came out of the jungle to join our revolution. In Kompong Thom Province, 11 misled persons fled from the enemy's ranks to join our revolution.

AFP: SRV GIVING PRK TROOPS MORE RESPONSIBILITY

BK110741 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, June 11 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops in Cambodia reportedly have blunted their pursuit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas in a bid to force more combat duty onto Hanoi's client government in Phnom Penh. "It's a calculated risk," Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was reported to have said. He described the tactic as necessary to stimulate the growth of Vietnamese-backed President Heng Samrin's fledgling Army. Mr Thach made his comments in an interview in Hanoi April 25 with William Turley, a U.S. academic who has written extensively on communism in Vietnam. The idea, as Mr Turley understood it, was to take advantage of Cambodians' deep-seated fears of ex-Khmer Rouge Premier Pol Pot, whose ultra-revolutionary policies were held responsible for more than one million deaths when he was in power from 1975 to 1979.

The Vietnamese seemed to feel the specter of a Khmer Rouge return to power, more so than any other force, would jolt Heng Samrin cadres into more determined institution-building, eventually preparing them to take over their own defence. To this end, some Vietnamese troops appear to have been deliberately withdrawn from certain previously controlled areas, putting the population at risk of guerrilla attacks, according to Mr. Turley.

Mr. Turley, a visiting professor at Bangkok's Chulalongkorn University and a Fulbright scholar, checked his interpretation with Heng Samrin's Vice Foreign Minister Kong Korm, in a separate interview in Phnom Penh on May 3. Mr. Korm, apparently surprised that Mr. Thach had disclosed this strategy, confirmed the thrust of it and indicated this was a challenge the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), the official name of his government, was prepared to accept, Mr. Turley said.

Several accounts of recent fighting tend to support the notion that Vietnam's 150,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambodia have begun trying to hand over more responsibility to the estimated 30,000 PRK troops. Refugees arriving at the Thai-Cambodian border, for example, have complained that the Vietnamese are not doing enough to protect them against stepped-up attacks by the Khmer Rouge, who reportedly continue to use strongarm tactics with civilians. And for the first time, according to Cambodian sources, three PRK battalions have taken up positions opposite Nong Chan, a resistance enclave on the Thai-Cambodian border. A strongly motivated regiment designated A-8, of the PRK's 4th Division, has been fighting under Cambodian command in Oddar Meanchey Province in the northwest.

However, Western sources here who monitor Indochina suggested that Mr. Thach's statements may have been an attempt to rationalize Vietnam's own inability to cope with the growing threat from the resistance. In recent months, the Khmer Rouge, whose 30,000 to 40,000 troops are heavily equipped by China, have been keeping Vietnamese costs high by hitting fuel dumps, looting food stores and burning warehouses. Two poorly armed, non-communist groups loosely allied with Pol Pot's troops have contributed to Vietnam's problems, which are compounded by pressure from China on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Hanoi's policy since entering Cambodia on December 25, 1978, has been to do what it can to "Cambodianize" the war. Opponents of the PRK see this as an effort to eventually leave behind an heavily indoctrinated government and armed forces totally loyal to Vietnam. Despite the more active resistance, Hanoi has announced plans to stage another partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia this year, its third in what has been presented as an annual series.

The United States, China, the Cambodian resistance and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have dismissed these pullouts in the past as mere troop rotations. But Western diplomats generally believe that Vietnam, though its forces are stretched extremely thin in Cambodia, wants to avoid the negative publicity that would result from any buildup. Instead, Vietnam may be banking on the many PRK Army officers now being trained in Moscow and Hanoi to give a new boost to their Army when they return.

Mr. Turley described the Vietnamese strategy as designed to prevent a "psychology of dependence" taking over in Cambodia such as that which crippled South Vietnamese forces after they were set on their own by the United States during the Indochina War. Quoting a diplomatic report, he said the first batch of about 400 PRK officers sent abroad for long-term training had begun returning home recently and the Vietnamese were pinning much hope on them. Mr. Thach told Mr. Turley that the PRK Government was "like a child" which must be encouraged to stand on its own two feet. In the meantime, the increased exposure of Cambodian villagers to guerrilla attacks has tended to cause more to seek to escape rather than galvanize them, a Western diplomat said.

VODK ON SRV SENDING KHMER TO FIGHT ON PRC BORDER

BK110302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Scheme of Sending Khmer Soldiers To Fight and Die in Their Place Along the SRV-PRC Border Will Certainly Be Opposed and Frustrated by the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] On 7 June 1984, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors ordered their Phnom Penh puppets to announce that the Phnom Penh administration is ready to send Khmer soldiers to help Vietnam fight on the SRV-PRC border. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors made this announcement in an attempt to legitimize their scheme of sending Kampuchean nationals to fight and die in their place on the SRV-PRC border. This is because everyone is well aware that the Heng Samrin puppets in Phnom Penh are mere figureheads. Moreover, the news of Vietnam sending Khmer soldiers to fight and die in the place of Vietnamese along the SRV-PRC border is not new. In fact, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been sending Khmer soldiers to fight and die along the SRV-PRC border. This public announcement is just an indication that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will continue to carry on their attempt to recruit and send more Khmer soldiers to fight and die in their place along the SRV-PRC border. Their criminal aims in launching this scheme are:

1. To make Khmer nationals fight and die in the place of Vietnamese;
2. To undermine the traditional solidarity of the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples; that is, to cause conflict and rancor between the Kampuchean and Chinese nationals;
3. To use Khmer soldiers to replace Vietnamese soldiers in the border area so they can be sent to massacre the Kampuchean people. This is because during the past over 5 years in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed to pit Khmer against their fellow Khmer. On the contrary, the Khmer soldiers have joined with the Kampuchean people in struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Moreover, more Khmer soldiers have deserted from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is why the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have turned to launch this dark scheme in an attempt to carry on both their war of aggression against Kampuchea and provocations against China along the border area.

All of this clearly shows that this scheme is concocted by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It does not belong to Heng Samrin, who is a mere figurehead installed by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to cover up their aggression in Kampuchea. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will not be able to fulfill this dark design.

Our entire Kampuchean people indignantly condemn this dark design of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We vehemently reject the announcement by the Vietnamese puppet administration in Phnom Penh that it will send Khmer soldiers to fight and die in the place of Vietnamese along the border in northern Vietnam.

At the same time, we appeal to all our fraternal people throughout the country, particularly those in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, to jointly oppose and frustrate the Vietnamese enemy's scheme to send our Khmer people to fight and die in their place on the northern Vietnamese border. You should heighten vigilance and try your best to prevent the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from recruiting you. You should jointly help prevent your sons and husbands from being recruited by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Khmer soldiers who have already been recruited and armed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors should grasp the slogan: Khmer do not attack their own fellow Khmer; Khmer fight jointly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for the defense of our Khmer nation and race; and Khmer must not serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors or fight and die in their place. You should heighten vigilance and avoid being misled or forced to fight and die on the northern Vietnamese border.

You should join with our entire Kampuchean nation and people in fighting and totally defeating the Vietnamese enemy's criminal maneuvers to pit Khmer against fellow Khmer or to send our Khmer soldiers to fight and die in the place of the Vietnamese. You should rise up and turn your guns against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors or flee from Vietnamese control back home or join our National Army and guerrillas in order to increase our resistance forces against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus rapidly liberating our country and people.

Only by uniting and launching all forms of struggle to drive all Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators from our Kampuchean territory can our Kampuchean nation and race survive and last forever. Only by so doing can our Kampuchean people live in peace as an independent nation with our own national identity and honor. Only then can we build and make our country prosperous and plentiful.

VODK CLAIMS ENEMY SOLDIERS DESERTING, MUTINYING

BK051439 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People's Guerrilla Warfar Demoralizing the Soldiers of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors, Forcing Them To Desert in Drove Every Day"]

[Text] History clearly shows that no matter how initially ferocious and powerful, aggressors cannot escape final collapse and defeat. This is a historic lesson that has become a law of nature. On the other hand, aggression is an act of injustice. It is normal that aggression calls for resistance and condemnation from all sides by both the victims of aggression and peace- and justice-loving world opinion.

As for the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kampuchea, like all aggressors and expansionists in the past, they fully fit this description. Their situation in all fields is heading rapidly toward defeat. On the Kampuchean battlefield alone, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being vigorously and valiantly opposed and attacked by the Kampuchean people from all strata fighting in a united front everywhere. The impetus of our Kampuchean people's resistance against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors is growing and spreading all over the country. The Kampuchean people are rising up and joining with the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with their own hands. In each season, they kill hundreds of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. During the latest dry season, they killed more than 500 of these soldiers. Moreover, the Kampuchean people help provide food and shelter, hiding places, and information about enemy movements to our National Army and guerrillas.

The Le Duan authorities are very well aware of this multiform struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have used all kinds of gross and savage methods to crack down on this resistance movement; for the past 5 years, however, they have failed to stop it. The more cruel and fascist they are, the more vigorous the Kampuchean people struggle. Therefore the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being attacked not only by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, but also by the Kampuchean people from all sides. The soldiers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy authorities are frightened and demoralized at all times both at the front and in the rear.

As for our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, on every battlefield throughout the country it is intensifying attacks against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors without letup, both in the dry and rainy seasons, enabling the situation of our Kampuchean people's resistance to improve with each passing day and to become as excellent as it is at present. During the 6th dry season, our National Army and guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors more heavily than ever before. We attacked provincial and district seats, destroyed ammunition, arms, and assorted war material depots, hit their communications and transportation lines, and launched guerrilla attacks against them throughout the country, causing constant insecurity to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere. Moreover, we smashed one sweeping operation of the enemy after another.

In summary, our National Army and guerrillas have grown both in quality and size. We can attack the enemy anywhere in the country. We can attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the countryside, in the mountainous regions on the plains, along major strategic routes, and even in main marketplaces and important towns.

As for the soldiers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, during this 6th dry season, they became increasingly weak, lost initiative, and were greatly unprepared for combat. Demoralization, fear and war weariness manifested themselves increasingly within the ranks of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' army. The rate of desertions is growing.

Many have fled back to Vietnam, others have fled to Thailand, still many others have defected to the side our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Desertions take place regularly on every battlefield throughout the country. They desert individually, by groups, or by companies. They desert systematically. Commanders as well as ranks and file, and veteran soldiers as well as newly arrived recruits have deserted. In the past dry season, more than 4,000 of them have already deserted. More are deserting every day. Others quarrel with each other because they are afraid to go into combat. During the 6th dry season alone, 500 Vietnamese soldiers died in mutinies. Several others maimed themselves to avoid being sent to the battlefield. Many committed suicide in protest against combat orders.

The plight and demoralization of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy soldiers are known to the Vietnamese aggressors themselves. They have made great efforts to rectify the situation but to no avail. They have tried to draft Khmer soldiers to fill the gaps in their ranks, but they have had few successes. The few Khmer who have been recruited have refused to fight for the Vietnamese. They have either fled home or defected to the side of our national army and guerrillas. During the same dry season, more than 20,000 Khmer soldiers forcibly drafted into service by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have deserted. At present, more fraternal Khmer soldiers are defecting or deserting. They flee when the Vietnamese conscript them in the villages, when they have already been conscripted, when they are being trained when they have already been armed and stationed and when they are sent to fight on the battlefield. These desertions are systematically made in groups of one or two, in groups of ten or more, and in groups of hundreds and more. For example, the battalion of Khmer soldiers stationed at Ampil Pram Daeum position in Bavel District [Battambang Province] deserted en masse on 17 May 1984; one thousand and eight hundred Khmer soldiers on the Leach battlefield fled home between 20 March and 20 April, and so on.

Why do these soldiers desert in such large a numbers, be they Khmer or Vietnamese? The main cause is that they clearly see that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression in Kampuchea is doomed to fail. Moreover, the Vietnamese mistreat and persecute their parents and relatives. These soldiers will not consent to help the Vietnamese kill their own fellow Khmer. They will not consent to take up arms and fight their own race. For this reason, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been unable to draft a significant number of Khmer soldiers to serve their war of aggression in the past few years.

The Le Duan authorities also have difficulty drafting Vietnamese soldiers in Vietnam as there are fewer young men in Vietnam now. The few they have managed to draft are mostly older people or children. Such recruits are not combat worthy. They only seek ways and opportunities to desert.

How can the Vietnamese aggressors solve this problem? There is no way they can solve it. This situation will worsen from one season to the next until they are completely toppled. This is because the prestige and influence of the Kampuchean people's guerrilla warfare against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are growing steadily both among the Vietnamese enemy soldiers and among the Vietnamese youths and people in Vietnam itself. Therefore, the Army of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, boasted by the Le Duan clique as the most powerful, invincible army in Southeast Asia, is now collapsing chunk by chunk in the guerrilla warfare of the Kampuchean people's resistance. Like other expansionists and aggressors in the past, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will never escape final defeat. A war of aggression is unjust. No matter how ferocious and fascist, it will be defeated in the end. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and all patriotic forces of Kampuchea will continue to unit more closely against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield until they are completely driven out of our Kampuchean territory.

THAI TROOPS ATTACK, OCCUPY BORDER VILLAGES

BK100424 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] According to reports from Sayaboury Province, on (?the evening of) 5 June that the Thai side sent one L-19 aircraft to intrude into Lao airspace to conduct a reconnaissance mission in (Muoang Thong) Canton in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province.

On 6 June, Thai forces used artillery pieces to shell Ban Mai village and sent infantrymen to intrude into Laos to capture the three Lao villages of Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai. On 8 June they sent troops to occupy Ban Napai village, which is located 2 km inside Lao territory.

These acts constitute an arrogant and open encroachment on Laos' sovereignty. The Lao people strongly protest these acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary clique and demand that they immediately withdraw their troops from the four villages; otherwise, they will be held solely responsible for all serious consequences arising from their adventurous acts.

Foreign Ministry Protests

BK100120 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] On 5 June we reported on the situation along the border between Sayaboury Province [of Laos] and Uttaradit Province [of Thailand]. At that time, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the LPDR, met with Thai Ambassador to Laos Somphong Faichampa, and there was unanimous agreement that the dispute between the two sides should be mutually resolved through negotiations at an appropriate level. This spirit conforms with the policies of the two governments.

At 1830 on 9 June, Lan Phathamavong, chief of the 3d Department of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, summoned Thai Ambassador to Laos Somphong Faichampa to the Foreign Affairs Ministry to receive an official letter mentioning a new incident in the above-mentioned border area. That is, at 0900 on 6 June, hardly a day after the meeting between LPDR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat and Thai Ambassador Somphong Faichampa, Thai troops launched attacks against Ban Mai, Ban Savang and Ban Kang villages, which belong to Laos. The attacks were supported by L-19 reconnaissance aircraft and artillery. On 8 June, Thai troops intruded 2 km into Lao territory at Ban Napai village located in the vicinity of the above-mentioned border area.

At the [9 June] meeting, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry reaffirmed that these villages are within the territory of the LPDR and that the Lao Government stands determined to defend its territorial integrity in accordance with its legitimate rights and duty. It also demands that the Thai Government immediately cease such acts of encroachment on Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity and withdraw Thai troops from these villages.

Even though the situation is complicated, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry reiterates that the LPDR Government will consistently adhere to the implementation of the 1979 joint communique signed between the two countries and wishes to resolve this situation through negotiations on the basis of equality and neighborliness.

Official Interviewed

BK101242 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Interview given 10 June to unidentified National Radio reporter by (Vang Sai-gnadet), a member of administrative committee of Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on situation along Lao-Thai border between Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Uttaradit Province -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] I would like to ask you, comrade, about the incident that recently took place along the Lao-Thai border in Ban Mai Canton in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

[Vang Sai-gnadet] Regarding the incidents that took place along the Lao-Thai border in three villages, Ban Mai Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June Thai troops used force to attack and nibble at three Lao villages in Ban Mai Canton, Paklai District. They are Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang. These villages have been Lao villages since ancient times and [word indistinct] of administration of Ban Mai Canton, Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. On 8 June, they continued to encroach on Ban Na Pai, which is under the jurisdiction of Ban Mai Canton. This area is about 2 km from the border. This act constitutes a brazen and open encroachment upon our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

[Reporter] What is your opinion expressed on behalf of the local administration?

[Vang Sai-gnadet] I regret this undesirable incident. The Lao and Thai peoples have maintained friendly and neighborly traditions since ancient times. The Lao and Thai peoples wish to live in peace and to fully implement the joint statement of 1979 signed between the Lao and Thai Governments, aimed at the establishment of good and truly neighborly relations and at resolving problems through discussions on the basis of equality. However, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, paying no heed to the legitimate aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples, have blatantly used force to invade and nibble at Lao villages, claiming that these villages belong to Thailand. This act constitutes an open violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and runs counter to the Lao-Thai joint statement and the solidarity and friendship tradition of the two peoples.

For this reason, I severely condemn the act and demand that they immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from the Lao villages. The Lao people reserve the right to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries ignore the voices of denunciation and condemnation by the Lao and Thai peoples, they must be held responsible for all the consequences that may arise.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN YOUTH LEADER RECEIVED -- Vientiane, June 4 (OANA-KPL) -- General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC and minister of interior, yesterday, received here the visiting delegation of the Nicaraguan Sandinista Youth delegation led by Maria Fonseca, the July 19 Sandinista Youths CC secretary. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Jun 84 BK]

AIR FORCE INTENT ON PURCHASING F-16A'S FROM U.S.

BK110128 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] will not be swayed in its determination to secure the potent General Dynamics F16A fighter jet, a senior RTAF officer said yesterday. Air Force procurement officers would listen to the recommendations of a senior United States military team at a secret briefing on Wednesday but Thailand's choice had been made, he said.

Leading the U.S. briefing will be Air Force Chief of Staff for Operations Lt-Gen Larry Welch, who is likely to recommended the less potent F16/79, Northrop Corp's F20 and Ling-Temco-Vought Corp's Vietnam-era A7D. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as defence minister, and Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek have been invited to the briefing.

After the briefing, said the officer, who declined to be named, the procurement committee, headed by Air Force Assistant Chief of Staff AM [Air Marshal] Thuanthong Yot-Awut, would make its choice formally known to the government. According to an RTAF study, Thailand needs to strengthen its air defence capability and modernise its early warning system.

Vietnam has four times more warplanes than Thailand and has the capability to strike at Thai targets whereas the RTAF has no offensive capability. Vietnam's Air Force numbers 64,000 men, including 15,000 directly involved with air operations. There are 379 operational combat planes, among them 206 MIG-21's, 67 SU-22's, 3 SU-17's and 73 MIG-15's and MIG-17's.

In addition, there are 47 MIG-19's in storage, 140 transport planes, including a small number left by the U.S., and about 200 helicopters. There are also 200 radar systems -- mostly mobile -- scattered throughout Vietnam.

The RTAF's combat planes are mainly F5's, all of which have a defensive capability. The report also shows a gap in radar coverage and obsolete radar equipment vulnerable to electronic jamming.

Another weak point is the long time it takes, about 10 minutes, for RTAF jets to scramble and intercept intruding enemies. The RTAF, says the report, studied eight different warplanes, namely the F20, F16A, A4, A7, A10, Mirage 2000, Harrier and Kfir before it opted for the F16A.

WORKERS REPORT SPY SUSPECT BEATEN BY IRAQIS

BK110155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Thai worker Thitthai Charoentham, being held in Iraq on espionage charges, may have been tortured into confessing, fellow workers who returned from Iraq said yesterday. They said other workers arrested on theft charges told them they were beaten by Iraqi soldiers when they were detained and also saw soldiers beating Thitthai. Iraqi authorities arrested Thitthai, four other workers and the managing director of the Thai Labour Supply Co, on espionage charges. Thitthai reportedly confessed to the charge and is still in Iraq but the other five were released last Monday.

"Some workers who were arrested for theft but released told us they were beaten and also saw Thitthai being beaten. They also saw some people being tied to chairs and given electric shocks," one worker said. "Iraq is at war and they are very suspicious of anyone who works in a military area, particularly those of us who previously worked in Israel," he said. Thitthai, Sathaphon and Samat all worked in Israel before, the workers said. They said they did not hear reports that the released Thais were tortured.

SU ANAKHOT REVIEWS ATHIT VISIT TO PRC

BK080754 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 27 May-2 Jun 84 pp 9-13

["Report": "New Choice for Thai Armed Forces -- Arm With Chinese Teeth in Order to Clash with Vietnam"]

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek's visit to the PRC is the drawing special attention of political observers as there is a trend toward closer ties between the Thai and Chinese military establishments.

It has been said that Gen Athit's visit to China is a slap on the right cheek of the United States and a slap on the left cheek of the Soviet Union. The reason for this is that Gen Athit's trip to the United States to visit his son and to seek the purchase of F-16's was received rather coldly. Inner circles said the visit gave Athit a big lesson on a society where civilians rule the military. The U.S. side attached little importance to Athit's visit as compared to Gen Prem's visit as head of government, during which he had meetings with many senior U.S. officials, including President Reagan.

Regarding the slap to the Soviet Union, the Soviet ambassador once called on Gen Athit and proposed he pay a formal visit to his country; Athit replied that he could not schedule a visit because there was aggression on the Kampuchean border. This reply was a direct criticism of the Soviet Union because it was a major supporter of Vietnam's provocations along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Gen Athit's visit to China is also a political move which gives Thailand the power to "bluff" other countries in light of the talk of Vietnam being forced into the Soviet Union's arms if the ASEAN countries and the West try to starve it. The visit encourages the thinking that if Vietnam is allowed to continue its aggression and if Thailand continues as a frontline state without receiving arms assistance from other countries, there is a good chance that Thailand could walk into China's arms.

A high-level Foreign Ministry source, trying to prove that Gen Athit's visit was a normal one, said: "The ministry regards the trip as a normal one between countries enjoying good relations. Also, Chinese military delegations have often visited Thailand and they were given tours of the border. The Chinese are reciprocating the arrangements for Gen Athit."

However, the Thai military does not think quite in the same way as the Foreign Ministry. A military source said: "I feel that Gen Athit's visit to China is very useful. It is an essential mission for us -- it is one way to apply pressure against the enemy on the border. The trip is not for the purpose of planning military operations against any country. It is meant to observe operations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border because the problem on the Thai-Kampuchean border is comparable to a confrontation with Vietnam, only the confrontation is in Kampuchean territory." The source, however, does not think it is necessary at this time for deep commitments with China. He did not envisage Thailand and China establishing a joint tactical center as long as Vietnamese military pressure against Thailand does not escalate from the current level. Denying that there is a trend toward military agreement with China, the source said: "If Thailand and China stage joint tactical operations, it would be for countering serious, broad-scale Vietnamese border violations. In such joint operations, there would have to be rules on the use of combined combat forces. This would be in case of war, which is not the case now."

It can be said that Athit's visit to China is not only watched with great attention by political and military leaders of the ASEAN countries, nearly every Western embassy in Bangkok has made a thorough assessment of the visit as well.

Gen Athit was quite impressed with China. The Chinese leaders were more than ready to explain Chinese efforts to halt the Vietnamese influence in this region and to point out that the Soviet Union is the mastermind behind Vietnamese actions.

A military officer who is involved in procuring aircraft for the Air Force said: "I think the visit is a bluff to draw the attention of the United States. Do not forget that the United States and the West do not think highly of Thailand becoming so closely tied with China as to buy China's version of the MIG-23. Latest information has it that the Chinese version is not even close to the Soviet version as far as performance is concerned. Moreover, in April a Soviet MIG-23 crashed in the United States while undergoing radar evasion tests by the U.S. Air Force. This became big news throughout the world. This shows that MIG-23's have limitations, regardless of whether it is the Soviet or Chinese model. They are no match for the F-16's, which are what we want." The officer also pointed out that weapons are not as important as the men using them.

SU ANAKHOT intelligence knows that China has from 30-50 F-8's serving in 2 or 3 squadrons. The Chinese also have reconnaissance planes and TU-16 medium range bombers which could deal Vietnam extensive damage if necessary.

There is a belief that Gen Athit's visit to China will considerably enhance Thailand's position. Thailand already has good relations with the United States and fellow ASEAN countries. However, the fact that China, which was once Vietnam's ally, has become closely tied with Thailand, particularly militarily, will make Vietnam think hard. Vietnam will be very worried about Thailand playing the China card.

The fact that China and Thailand have different social systems has been cited to warn Thailand not to associate too closely with China. It is felt that China wants to exploit Thailand's conflict with Vietnam to suppress Vietnam's arrogance. This view is opposed by some analysts of the regional situation, who feel that Thai-Chinese cooperation to oppose Vietnam would certainly be obstructed by the Soviet Union.

A military affairs expert said: "I think it would be silly for Thailand to follow the Chinese militarily. I am not against China, but I am against Thailand not being self-reliant militarily. Thai people make good, brave soldiers. It is wrong to create an ally for the sake of strategic reliance. Moreover, the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] used to wish that Thailand would go to war with the Indochinese countries, which would be tantamount to waging a national war which would weaken national stability and give the CPT a chance to claim that it was helping to fight the Vietnamese. All would be lost then."

The picture of China having ill will toward Thailand is pushed in part by the democratic soldiers whose strategy is influenced by the Brezhnev doctrine. The democratic soldiers, or the group that advocated policy No 66/1980, disliked China. They even set up a Marxist movement to oppose the pro-China line in the CPT. This appeared in newspapers and circulars managed by such groups some time ago.

The same military affairs expert noted that Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut did not make the trip to China although he would be a good candidate for Athit's delegation. He claimed he had to remain in Thailand to coordinate political affairs. However, it was reportedly the group of Lt Gen Chawalit that discreetly disagreed with any ties with China. Gen Athit's decision to visit China instead of the Soviet Union greatly disappointed the group.

A source familiar with activities of the pro-Marxist groups and the group that advocates the Brezhnev doctrine said: "Just look at these commissars and who they revere as their teachers. They issued document 6601 which advocated the Soviet line. They are now at odds with the group that is now close to Gen Athit." A source in the Internal Security Operations Command's civilian affairs section said: "The China group is isolating the Soviet group. The lines advocated by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and by Gen Mana Rattanakoset are different, although both groups are close to the progressive groups which are intensely struggling with each other. Gen Mana's group is close to the China group which includes the former members of the Socialist Party of Thailand. This group opposes the line advocated by the former Thai communists which are pro-Soviet. Gen Athit's visit to China has shifted military balance in this region. As for the Thai military circle, it is evident that Gen Mana has been successful in his political work toward Gen Athit, making Athit's visit to China very significant." The source also said Gen Athit's visit has brought the groups which support the two opposite poles in the progressive movement -- the pro-Chinese and anti-Chinese poles -- to a sharp confrontation.

Thailand's military ties with China have brought Thailand a step closer to a regional superpower. Vietnam can be expected to make propaganda out of Thailand's military ties with China. A source said: "China has some 4 million soldiers and its Navy is pointing at Vietnam's throat. This should serve as a warning to Vietnam that its encouragement to the Soviet Navy to increase its activities in the area could cause Thailand to invite the Chinese to act as a counterbalance. Thailand has the military potential to deal with Vietnam in every form." The source pointed out that Vietnam does not have many choices. Its leaders probably will be more nervous about Thailand's closer ties with China because it is tantamount to Vietnam being circled by China and Thailand, and Vietnamese aggression against Thailand could lead to cooperation between China and Thailand to squeeze Vietnam white.

In summary, the strengthened military ties between Thailand and China as a result of Athit's visit will have ramifications on the situation in this region. Because Thailand is at the center of the conflict in the region, the closer Thailand's ties with China become, the harder Vietnam will have to think about whether it wants to risk continued isolation from China and Thailand as a result of its military adventure in Kampuchea.

Regarding the West, Athit's visit will be watched ever more closely by foreign journalists in Thailand. It probably will not be long before we will know what Gen Athit himself thinks about the shift in the balance of power. It is possible that the two superpowers are paying special attention to this military game of Thailand.

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN ANTIHIJACKING UNITS -- Hat Yai -- Special crack units to deal exclusively with aircraft-hijacking and hostage-taking have been set up in six of the southern provinces, a senior police official said yesterday. Commissioner of the Zone Four Police Pol Lt Gen Samoe Damaphong told THE NATION that training for the police units will begin next month. He said they will be based at airports in Surat Thani, Songkhla, Phuket, Trang, Pattani and Narathiwat. Pol Lt Gen Samoe said because of the airports and their locations, the six provinces are vulnerable to hijacking, bomb threats, hostage-taking and other subversive activities. He said each of the anti-hijack units will comprise 15 men armed with M-16 rifles, M-79 grenade launchers, shotguns and pistols. They will be under the command of the chiefs of the airports where they are based. [Excerpt]

[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 May 84 p 5 BK]

NHAN DAN ON SINO-AMERICAN 'MILITARY COLLUSION'

BK091117 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN commentary by (Mai Long): "New and Dangerous Step in Sino-American Military Collusion"]

[Text] According to Western sources on 5 June Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping left Beijing at the start of a long visit to the United States. This is the first trip by a Chinese defense minister since China established diplomatic relations with the United States in January 1979. Zhang's trip immediately follows Reagan's visit to Beijing and a series of moves between Beijing and Washington in the field of military cooperation which reflect Beijing's resolve to accelerate its military cooperation with Washington.

This is the inevitable result of the Sino-American collusion designed to oppose the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the three Indochinese countries since Nixon's visit to China in February 1972. Ever since 1972 Beijing has tried to court the United States for military equipment. The November 1973 issue of NEWSWEEK disclosed: Kissinger himself said that during his meetings with Zhou Enlai, Zhou asked the United States to provide China with 20 F-5E aircraft, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and so forth. In October 1976, U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger said: The United States does not rule out the possibility of selling weapons to China. In 1978, after the visit of Carter's security adviser Brzezinski to China -- which marked a breakthrough in Sino-American relations -- the United States sold to China (BZ-1100) computers and seismic detectors that can have military applications.

Since January 1979, when the two sides established diplomatic relations, military cooperation has been accelerated even more vigorously, with exchanges of high-ranking military delegations. In May 1979, the first U.S. military delegation visited China. On 21 May 1979, a U.S. military attache arrived in Beijing. In January 1980, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown visited China. His trip launched official Sino-American cooperation in the field of security and national defense.

The United States agreed to sell to China dual-use -- military and civil -- equipment items including receivers for signals from satellites. A series of visits then took place which were led by Central Committee Military Commission Secretary Geng Biao and U.S. military brass hats. During these visits, the Chinese side presented more than 50 items of military technology that it wanted to buy from the United States. The United States has agreed to sell \$200 million worth of military equipment to China, including long-range radar, strategic defense radar systems, and military transport aircraft. Military cooperation has increasingly expanded from intelligence and logistical cooperation to the fields of training and production of military equipment and weapons.

In January 1979, Deng Xiaoping went to the United States to secretly discuss with Brzezinski and Carter the plan of attacking Vietnam in February 1979. The United States provided Beijing with intelligence information on the Sino-Vietnamese border situation. In April 1979, Deng Xiaoping authorized the United States to establish two electronic bases on Chinese territory to monitor Soviet missiles flights. The two sides agreed to share the collected information. The United States agreed to help China train Army officers while Beijing promised to open Yulin port on Hainan for the 7th Fleet to use freely.

Since taking office, the Reagan administration has intensified the acceleration of Sino-U.S. military collusion. On 28 July 1981, prior to his departure for China, Secretary of State Haig stated that the United States would sell weapons to Beijing.

In October 1981 the U.S. press reported that the Reagan administration had decided to sell 30 of the 52 items of weapons and military technology requested by Beijing, including ground-to-air missiles, antitank missiles, and radar. The Indian press also reported that the United States was considering selling F-16 aircraft engines and tanks to Beijing. In June 1983 the Reagan administration decided to cancel an order to sell high technology to China.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's September 1983 trip to China marked a new turning point in Sino-U.S. military collusion. Entering 1984, the two sides vigorously carried out various specific steps. On 28 January 1984 Zhao Ziyang went to the United States. The two sides signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation whereby 300 joint research projects in 21 fields, including military subjects, would be carried out. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige has revealed that in 1984 Washington will sell \$2 billion worth of high-technology equipment to Beijing, including highly sophisticated computers with military applications.

In March 1984 Chinese military delegation led by a son of Zhang Aiping with a son-in-law of Deng Xiaoping as deputy head secretly traveled to the United States to discuss cooperation in manufacturing air defense and antitank weapons. This delegation visited many U.S. military bases and met with many U.S. arms trading companies. Following this trip, a Hong Kong magazine reported that China and the United States had secretly agreed on the sale of advanced U.S. military technology to China.

Sino-U.S. military collusion reached its height when the United States and China signed an agreement on nuclear cooperation during Reagan's visit. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Holdrige said in his 17 May 1984 testimony before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee that this agreement is very important as it will have a great impact on the entire Sino-U.S. relationship.

The United States and China are planning to cooperate in space. Beijing is considering a U.S. recommendation for designating its cosmonauts to participate in space shuttle flights for military purposes. Public opinion holds that the trip to the United States -- this time by Zhang Aiping -- is a new step aimed at accelerating the process of Sino-American collusion and seeking Washington's help for Beijing's military modernization program in furtherance of its expansionist-hegemonist ambitions.

It should be stressed that Zhang's trip to the United States comes at a time when the Beijing reactionaries are launching a very serious campaign of shelling and nibbling attacks against Vietnam. They are preparing for new steps of war escalation at the Sino-Vietnamese border. Beijing has gone to all lengths to please Washington and to get U.S. dollars and weapons to serve its design of opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and of opposing Vietnam and the Indochinese countries. According to the Voice of America, Zhang Aiping has clearly expressed his desire for coordinated strategic actions between the Chinese Defense Ministry and the U.S. Defense Department in the Pacific. As already reported by the press, after his visit to the United States, Zhang Aiping will proceed directly to Japan to discuss strengthening China's military cooperation with Tokyo.

These devilish actions prove that the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists, while ranting excessively about peace, are stepping up their new and extremely dangerous military collusion, seriously threatening peace, security and national independence in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

Public opinion in India and in many Southeast Asian countries is deeply disturbed by reports that the United States will supply advanced weapons and nuclear technology to Beijing. The people are following Zhang's U.S. trip alertly -- a trip shrouded with many sinister schemes against the interests of the people of the world, especially the people of Southeast Asia.

PROPOSED SALE OF U.S TANKS TO THAILAND NOTED

BK081314 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] According to AFP, the Pentagon informed the U.S. Congress on 6 June of its proposal to sell 40 M-48 tanks and many other weapons to Thailand. It explained that the weapons will help Thailand counter the hostile influence of its neighboring countries. According to AFP, military experts believe that the Pentagon was referring to Vietnam with the term hostile influence. This is new evidence, which shows that the Reagan administration is providing aid to Bangkok to undermine Vietnam and the Indochinese countries and to escalate tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the region. The U.S. action is part of the plan to increase its U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia.

PRC HITS BORDER WITH ARTILLERY, INFANTRY ATTACKS

BK091524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1454 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Following their shelling and nibbling operations at our country's border during April and May 1984, the Chinese authorities in early June continued to order their troops to fire artillery and mortar rounds at and intrude into Vietnamese territory, thus causing the border situation to remain tense.

In Ha Tuyen, on 3 June a Chinese Army company, with artillery support, divided itself into many groups to attack Hill 1902 in Dong Van District. On the same day, the Chinese sent an Army platoon to fire B-40's at one of our border outpost in the Xinh Man area. On 4 June three Chinese Army squads intruded into the Xin Man area where they fired indiscriminately at various villages and hamlets, causing some damage to houses and property of the local people. On 5 June they fired hundreds of artillery and mortar shells of all calibers at the Thanh Thuy area in Vi Xuyen of Ha Tuyen Province, destroying a number of civilians' houses and crops. In addition, they also sent many groups of scouts and soldiers into the Nam Mit area in Bat Xat District, the Ban Viet 3-way road junction area in Muong Khuong District of Hoang Lien Son Province, and a number of areas in Cao Bang and Lang Son Province for harassment purposes.

With their high vigilance and determination to punish the Chinese expansionist aggressors, our Army and people in these localities promptly dealt appropriate counterblows to the criminal Chinese troops, repulsing the land nibblers and killing or capturing a number of enemy soldiers.

STATISTICS ON PRC SHELLING OF VI XUYEN DISTRICT

BK081609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] According to incomplete statistics, since early April, the Chinese have fired nearly 30,000 artillery rounds of all calibers at Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen, killing or wounding 11 persons, burning down many houses, causing heavy damage to hundreds of hectares of corn and rice, and forcing the evacuation of 309 families totaling 1,873 persons, many of them elderly and children, to the rear.

Along with organizing combat readiness and combat activities to punish the Chinese aggressors, the Vi Xuyen District party committee and people's committee have guided various villages in quickly stabilizing the people's lives, organizing forces to harvest the 5th-month spring rice, and making all-round preparations for the 10th-month crop production. All the border villages have organized their strike forces to hold their assigned areas in order to defend their villages and hamlets. They have quickly and cleanly harvested ripening patches of 5th-month spring rice and have prepared the soil for planting the 10th-month crop on schedule.

LANG SON 'COUNTERBLOW' TO PRC AGGRESSORS NOTED

BK081155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Recently the Chinese aggressors have savagely fired on and sent troops into a number of areas in Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province. With their spirit of vigilance, soldier-people solidarity, and close cooperation, people and soldiers in the district promptly dealt a counterblow to the Chinese aggressors. The X infantry unit, the Z unit, and various artillery and mortar units have coordinated with various militia units in effectively discovering, counterattacking, and destroying 31 enemy military positions thereby firmly defending the fatherland and ensuring the people's safety to continue their production.

In their joint combat position, people throughout the district have contributed 12,452 man-days, and hundreds of metric tons of concrete to build trenches and fortifications. They have repaired 70 km of roads, evacuated wounded soldiers, and supplied ammunition to the front line.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EAST BLOC TOUR

BK081555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The SRV military delegation has successfully concluded its official friendship visit to a number of fraternal socialist countries. The delegation arrived in Hanoi on 7 June.

Welcoming the delegation back were Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice minister of national defense and many high-ranking officers representing various VPA units. The Czechoslovak ambassador to the SRV, and military attaches of the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary were also present at the welcoming ceremony.

LE DUAN HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

OW091151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1102 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Our party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, has left for Moscow to attend a CEMA summit conference. The delegation includes Comrades Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the party Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off by Comrades Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently Minister of Interior; Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of communications and transportation; Nguyen Lam, Hoang Tung, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Tran Tien [as heard], and Tran Xuan Bach, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, Vu Dinh Lieu, and Tran Phuong, members of the party Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Foreign Relations Department; Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director of the Office of the Central Committee [Chanhs vawn phongf trung Uwowng]; Doan Trong Truyen, minister and secretary general and concurrently director of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Thinh, director of the Finance and Management Department; and many other high-ranking cadres.

Comrade Chaplin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the SRV, was also present at the send-off ceremony.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES LAO GUESTS

OW092132 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9 -- Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho today received the visiting delegation of the Office of the People's Supreme Assembly (P.S.A.) and the Presidential Office of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sai Phetlasi, deputy general secretary of the P.S.A. Office.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed the Lao guests on their visit, describing this as an opportunity to further cement the special friendship and mutual assistance between the two countries. He wished the Lao people new achievements in socialist construction and national defence, thereby actively contributing to the maintenance of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho asked the delegation to convey his best wishes to General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, President Souphanouvong, and all other party and state leaders of Laos.

For his part, Sai Phetlasi thanked Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and the staff of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council for their hospitality and for having created favourable conditions for the success of the Lao delegation's working visit to Vietnam. He wished the Vietnamese people further success in socialist construction and national defence.

CONTENTS OF TAP CHI CONG SAN JUNE ISSUE REVIEWED

OW061245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Issue No 6, 1984, of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. Its editorial is entitled: "Intensify Control of the Implementation of Party Resolutions and Directives." After pointing out the importance of control over the implementation of party resolutions and directives, as well as the status of the implementation of party control tasks in times past, the editorial stresses: In order to intensify the control task and raise its efficiency, the primary, important issue is that all party committee echelons should have a full, keen perception of the party control task in two essential lines of work: control of the implementation of the party line and policies by various echelons and sectors, and control of the preservation of revolutionary ethics, as well as the activities of cadres, party members, and personnel in the state apparatus.

Controlling the implementation of the party line and policies is an essential task of leaders, a key part in the organization for implementation of tasks. That is the responsibility and authority of party committee echelons, the duty of each party member. In carrying out that duty, all party committee echelons must, on the one hand, exert control themselves, while on the other, utilizing, providing guidance for, and achieving close coordination among committees of party committee echelons and the sectors concerned, so that joint control can be exerted under the centralized and unified leadership of party committee echelons. Control tasks on the implementation of party resolutions and directives must be systematized in each party committee echelon and each grassroots-level party organization, and must be upgraded to a scientific level. Leadership must exert control, and control must be exerted according to set programs, plans, and with efficiency.

The editorial then raises a number of necessary issues and forms of control which party committee echelons should firmly grasp, while conducting party control tasks.

The editorial points out: Control over the implementation of party resolutions and directives is a difficult and complex task. To some party committee echelons, particularly those at the grassroots level, this is a new task, in which we still do not have much experience. Therefore, on the one hand, party committee echelons should exert close guidance and, on the other hand, should attach importance to an initial review, a general review on drawing experiences, and experience dissemination. Attention must be paid to avoiding hasty, substandard, superficial controls, which do not lead to clear-cut conclusions, and do not help resolve any problem, thus adversely affecting the general movement and the faith of cadres, party members, and the masses.

Also carried in this issue is the full text of Comrade Truong Chinh's speech at the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory.

The next article, "New Crimes of the Chinese Reactionaries," reveals that, since April, not a single day has passed without Chinese troops opening fire, and committing crimes all along our border areas, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau. They have fired tens of thousands of artillery shells, mortar bombs, and H-12 rockets, and opened fire with assorted infantry weapons on nearly all the border districts of Vietnam's six northern provinces, perpetrating innumerable crimes against our compatriots.

The warlike acts, shelling, and land-grabbing by the Chinese reactionaries are extremely barbarous, insidious, grave, and conspicuous.

Their targets are population centers, schools, paddies, warehouses for commodities and agricultural materials, hydroelectric stations, major communications lines, and even evacuation centers, where our people take refuge. Their now-intense, now-sporadic shelling by day and night which has created permanent tension along our northern border, is aimed at disrupting our local people's normal work and study. This is proof that the Chinese reactionaries' hostile anti-Vietnam policy has not changed at all, and has become more cruel and inflexible. These acts have fully exposed the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists' true nature as brutal aggressors.

For all their strenuous distortions the Chinese reactionaries' deceitful and cunning psychological warfare line cannot conceal, or whitewash, their barbarous crimes. We condemn and denounce their crimes to public opinion at home and abroad. We demand that the Beijing authorities end their hostile anti-Vietnam policy. We desire peace, we always advocate peaceful and friendly coexistence with neighboring peoples, but we are determined [sex kien queets] not to allow any power to violate our independence, freedom, and territorial sovereignty, which we have achieved at the cost of so many sacrifices of bones and flesh.

Next comes an article by professor Dang Huu: "Accelerate the Application of Scientific and Technological Advances in the National Economy." After citing strengths and weaknesses in implementing scientific-technological advance programs, and in applying scientific achievements and technological advances in times past, as well as analyzing their causes, the article emphasized the role of production and business management organs in their tasks of organizing the application of scientific-technological achievements in productions. These organs must view the plan of scientific-technological advances as a component of the plan for socioeconomic development. Among the management measures for promoting socioeconomic developments, we must primarily concern ourselves with the use of scientific-technological achievements as an efficient tool in supporting the implementation of tasks for fulfillment of the objectives in production and livelihood. The article also points out the essential measures to be carried out, as well as the homogeneous mechanism to be systematically built, in order to step up the application of scientific achievements and technological advances.

Next is Phan Hien's article: "New Progress in Building Our State Law." The article says that, since the August revolution victory, our state has promulgated many criminal law documents. These documents, with their broadened impact, have contributed to safeguarding political security, preserving public order and social security, strengthening state law, and have contributed to the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks.

Also published in issue No 6 is Viet Phuong's article: "The Ho Chi Minh Trail: An Extraordinary Strategic Achievement."

Then comes The Tap's article: "Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc Participated in the Fifth Comintern Congress in 1924," marking the 60th anniversary of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc's participation in the Fifth Comintern Congress. The article features some documents on Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc as a delegate to the congress, as well as his speeches there.

This issue's "Studies on Socialist Revolutionary Laws and Socialist Construction" section features Quyet Tuen's article: "Socialist Transformation in Agriculture." The article analyzes the necessity for, principles of, and methods for socialist transformation in agriculture, and affirms that, following the seizure of power by the working class and laboring people, the gradual agricultural transformation, in accordance with socialist principles, is an objective necessity.

This issue continues to carry articles exchanging views on district building and strengthening at district level, including an article by Comrade Truong An, secretary of An Nhon District party committee, Nghia Binh Province, entitled: "District Building and Strengthening at District Level in An Nhon"; the article: "Advancing From an Agricultural District to a District With a Comprehensive Agro-Forestry-Fishery-Industrial Economic Structure," by Comrade Hoang Cong Tram, deputy secretary of Tuy Hoa District party committee, in Phu Khanh Province; and the article: "Thai Thuy Is Striving To Harness Its Economic Potential as a Coastal District," by Comrade Cao Si Kiem, secretary of Thai Thuy District party committee, in Thai Binh Province.

Also published in this issue is Le Xuan Vu's article: "Revolutionary and Literary Accomplishments of Each Writer of a Period."

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the death of Le Qui Don, the issue publishes Nguyen Tai Thu's article: "Le Qui Don, the Vietnamese Scholar of the 18th Century." The article points out the valuable contributions by Le Qui Don, a great scholar of our country in the 18th century, to our national culture. Those contributions manifest, on the one hand, Le Qui Don's patriotism and sense of responsibility to his people and, on the other, his character and erudition.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the first publication of THE KOMMUNIST, a Soviet magazine, the issue prints a letter from the Vietnamese TAP CHI CONG SAN editorial staff to the THE KOMMUNIST editorial staff and articles by THE KOMMUNIST editorial staff.

Next is Pham Binh's article: "The True Nature of the Current Situation in Southeast Asia." The article analyzes the post-World War II situation in Southeast Asia, the only region in the world where peace is nonexistent due to aggressive, interventionist, and expansionist schemes and acts of the Western imperialist-colonialist powers and Chinese expansionist-hegemonists. The article also exposes the true nature of the so-called Kampuchea issue, and points out the cause of the lack of peace and stability in Southeast Asia: Beijing's desire to create chaos in the region in order to carry out its expansionist-hegemonist policy; China's desire to use the Southeast Asian crisis as a tool to support its strategy of colluding with the United States in countering the Soviet Union and the world revolution in order to implement its four modernizations, rapidly become a superpower, and materialize its scheme for world domination.

The article continues: Proceeding from the characteristics and realities of the situation in Southeast Asia, a basic, comprehensive, and lasting resolution to the problems in the region must lead to an end to aggression and outside intervention; a total withdrawal of foreign troops from and dismantling of foreign bases in Southeast Asia; respect for the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries, and the other countries in Southeast Asia; and end to the practice by some countries in the region, particularly Thailand, of allowing foreigners to use their territory to oppose a third country in Southeast Asia. For the immediate future, Thailand must end its collusion with Beijing, its provision of a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique and other Kampuchean reactionary forces on Thai soil, which is causing instability in Kampuchea in particular and in Southeast Asia in general.

Southeast Asian nations should oppose externally nurtured divisive schemes, coexist peacefully, settle their differences by peaceful negotiation, and strive together to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

NGUYEN DUC TAM ADDRESSES CEREMONY FOR CADRES

BK101406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Central School of Administration held a graduation ceremony on 9 June 1984 for the second course in state administration, which had been attended by 220 high- and middle-level cadres from 38 provinces, cities, and special zones and from 39 ministries and sectors at the central level.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Organizational Department, attended and addressed the ceremony. Also present was a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

Addressing these cadres attending this course, Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, on behalf of the party Central Committee, commended the trainees for their scholastic achievements, cited the many efforts of the cadres and staff personnel of the Central School of Administration, and thanked various Soviet professors and assistant professors for their contributions to making the course a fine success.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam pointed out that continuing to hold refresher courses in state administration is very necessary. State administrative cadres at all levels, from the central-level sectors down to the infrastructure, must undergo training in state administration in order to perform their administrative work more satisfactorily at various units and localities during the current revolutionary stage.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam also profoundly analyzed the relations between state administration and the administration of economic and technical sectors and between the central government and localities. The comrade pointed out that these relations are closely interrelated and interactive in an integrated whole. The central government, localities, and establishments all exercise mastery. The party organization and the administration of a locality are duty-bound to ensure the welfare of the cadres and people in their area of responsibility. A local administration must, on behalf of the central government, inspect centrally-run enterprises and economic units in their implementation of various policies, regulations, and state law. Central-level sectors must create conditions to help localities carry out their tasks satisfactorily. These centrally-run organs, enterprises, and units in a locality must cooperate with the local administration in devising and implementing plans for the enforcement of various stipulations established by the locality concerned. They must contribute to helping the locality build public unity projects. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to delineate the economic management duties between the central government and localities in a clear and concrete manner to ensure better state administration in the future.

BRIEFS

MINH HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- To date, Minh Hai Province has delivered to the state granary 144,871 metric tons of 10th-month and winter-spring paddy, fulfilling nearly 70 percent of the grain procurement norms for the year and achieving an increase of 16,000 metric tons over the same period last year. This year, owing to the application of reasonable prices and several incentive measures, the people in various localities have delivered paddy to the state granary faster than last year. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 84 BK]

INDIA'S RAO: NO PROBLEMS WITH ASEAN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK090918 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao has stated that there were no problems between India and ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- on the Kampuchean issue and the problem of India's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime had passed. Minister Rao told the press at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Jakarta, last night moments before leaving for home after a 5-day visit to Indonesia that both India and ASEAN longed for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. He said that there was no problem that would damage the very good relations between India and ASEAN. India supports the ASEAN initiative to settle regionally the Kampuchean problem, he added. The regional settlement, according to Minister Rao, is in accordance with the principle of the Nonaligned Movement against external interference. He denied a press report that India had initiated to participate in the efforts to settle the Kampuchean problem.

He also disclosed that his Indonesian counterpart, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has given him the details of the approach to Vietnam in the solution of the Kampuchean issue. Minister Rao said he supported the initiative to make direct contact with Vietnam. He did not rule out the possibility of taking part in making a direct contact with Vietnam if he had the opportunity to meet the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach.

Concerning bilateral relation between India and Indonesia, Minister Rao said he had discussed with Indonesian leaders the stepping up of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides are of the same view that the two countries still have the opportunity to promote cooperation in the economic and cultural sectors.

The Indian foreign minister, who arrived in Jakarta last Sunday, during his 5-day visit to Indonesia paid a courtesy call on President Suharto and met with several Cabinet ministers. Besides Jakarta, Minister Rao also visited Yogyakarta and Bali.

MOKHTAR ON IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR, REFUGEES IN PNG

BK091407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is not due to a lack of outside efforts to end it, but is because the two countries still refuse to respond to international appeals to end the war. The minister said this at a press conference in Jakarta this afternoon. He said efforts to end the conflict are being continued by both the Islamic and nonaligned countries. In this context Indonesia supports the Egyptian initiative to call the Nonaligned Special Bureau into session to discuss the Iraq-Iran issue. However, according to Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, there should be a basis for success in convening a session of the Special Bureau. India is now the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Minister Mokhtar said the important thing now is to prevent the war from expanding. He described the superpowers' attitude towards the Iraq-Iran war as prudent.

Regarding the number of Indonesians who have crossed into northern Papua New Guinea, he said there are 60. Indonesia still awaits the namelist of these people from the PNG Government before they can be readmitted into Irian Jaya.

ENRILE INFORMED OF 'OVERSTAYING' GENERALS ISSUE

HK081546 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[By Cecilio T. Arillo]

[Text] The issue of the overstaying generals in the Armed Forces, which is causing a breakdown of morale among lower-ranking officers was brought to the attention of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile by members of the defense press corps.

Many of these disgruntled field rank officers were interviewed and they all complained that the Armed Forces is violating its own retirement law. Under this law, a general or any other officer is considered retired after serving the Armed Forces for 30 years or on reaching the age of 56. There are now 100 generals in the Armed Forces; 50 of them are overstaying, including the chief of staff, the vice chief of staff and the four major service commanders. Of this 50 extendees, 19 are in the PC [Philippines Constabulary], 15 are in the Army, nine in the Navy and six in the Air Force, one in the judge advocate service. Many of these overstaying generals have been given more than four extensions despite unpopular support from among lower ranking officers.

Interviewed by newsmen, including Sandra Burton of TIME magazine and Rodney Tasker, chief correspondent of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Enrile said he will study the matter seriously and bring it to the attention of President Marcos. The Armed Forces has authorized positions for 127 generals.

During a seven-day inspection of military installations in Mindanao, Enrile heard lower ranking officers complain to members of the defense reporters and seek their help in retiring the overstaying generals. Two of them, who declined to be identified, said that extensions seem to have become the rule rather than the exception in the Armed Forces. The promotion, of all officers, according to them, is affected by the extended stay in the service of the favored generals. The list of overstaying generals does not include those in the police service. Many of the police officers share the sentiments of those in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. About 50 percent of the military's force is assigned in Mindanao, many of them under overstaying generals, it was learned. Only two of these overstaying generals, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff and Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP deputy chief-of-staff and PC chief, have indefinite extensions. The president has stressed that the two are irreplaceable and their service, vital to the nation. The rest have either six months or one year extensions, recallable unless "sooner terminated."

Aside from Ver and Ramos, the other overstayers are Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas, Philippine Army commander; Maj. Gen. Vicente Piccio Jr., PAF [Philippines Air Force] commander; Rear Adm. Simeon Alejandro, navy flag officer in command; Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Southern Command chief; Maj. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] chief; Brig. Gen. Alfredo Olano, PC Region 7 commander; Brig. Gen. Cesar Villarin, PC Region 8 commander; Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, Regional Unified Command Chief; Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, Regional Unified Command 4 chief; Brig. Gen. Jose Alcaneses, Regional Unified Command 5 chief; Brig. Gen. Edgardo Alfabeto; PC Region 9 commander; Brig. Gen. Valerio Perez, PC Region 12 chief; Brig. Gen. Ramon Cannu, deputy army chief; Brig. Gen. Santiago Barangan, Presidential Security Command chief; Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, Regional Unified Command chief; and Brig. Gen. Renato Ecarma, newly-installed Regional Unified Command 7 chief.

Four of these overstaying generals have been recalled to active service after their retirement. They are Brig. Gen. Pacifico Lopez de Leon, chief of the AFP Civil Relations Service; Brig. Gen. Angelo Quedding; Brig. Gen. Cesar Templo; and Brig. Gen. Pedmito de Guzman, PC Region 10 commander.

Enrile To Study Retirements

HK081600 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jun 84 pp 1, 16

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that with the elections over, he would now train his sights on the so-called overstaying generals whose retirement from the Armed Forces has long been overdue.

Interviewed aboard an Air Force Plane that brought him back to Manila, Enrile said he would restudy with military leaders shortly how the 50 overstaying officers out of the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] 100 flag officers could be phased out in favor of younger men without adversely affecting the AFP's efficiency.

Enrile arrived from a seven-day fact-finding trip to critical areas in southern Philippines which brought him to Palawan, Zamboanga, Tawi-Tawi, Basilan, Cotabato, General Santos City, Davao, and Cagayan de Oro City.

He said his meeting with top AFP planners was preparatory to his meeting with President Marcos for the "aggressive implementation" of what he discussed with the AFP leaders. Enrile also said it is about time that the AFP's lower command is overhauled in order to bolster the morale of men in the field, infuse it with young blood, and improve organizational efficiency.

Enrile's statement came in the wake of increasing agitation in military circles for the retirement of 50 percent of the AFP's general officers. In a pre-election announcement, President Marcos said that instead of retiring the "overstayers" and replacing them with young colonels, he would rather delay the overstayers' retirement in deference to the May 14 Batasan elections. The president said that retiring the "retireable" generals and promoting an equal number of younger officers before the elections could be misinterpreted by opposition leaders as being related to the elections.

Five other two-star generals whose retention was not opposed by younger officers were Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general; Maj. Gen. Vicente M. Piccio, Air Force chief; Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, Navy chief; Maj. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] chief and director of the Metropolitan Police Force; and Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro, overall commander of military and paramilitary forces in southern Philippines.

'DISSIDENT' PRIESTS REJECT GOVERNMENT PARDON

OW080505 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 8 (AFP) -- Two foreign missionaries and six Filipino church workers today flatly rejected the government's offer of a presidential pardon and opted to go on with their trial for the 1982 murder of a town mayor, their lawyer said.

The main condition for the "conditional pardon" was that the Roman Catholic priests leave the country, after which the charges against all the accused would be dismissed permanently, state prosecutor Lindy Diola said.

The defendants -- including Father Brian Gore from Australia and Father Niall O'Brien from Ireland -- refused the offer through their lawyers, who met with the prosecutors on the offer before their trial resumed today.

"We even refused to talk about it. After having spent all this time to prove their innocence and the accused having stayed in jail over one year, how can we accept even a hint of guilt," top defense lawyer Juan Hagad said in behalf of the defendants. The priests refused to comment, saying Mr Hagad would speak for them.

The eight defendants -- Filipino priest Vicente Dangan was excluded recently for insufficient evidence -- are accused of the March 1982 ambush of Mayor Pablo Sola and four aides in Kabankalan town south of this central capital, and were jailed in May last year. They are being held at the provincial prison. The defendants said the Communist New People's Army (NPA) was responsible for the ambush, and that they were being "framed" by the military for their active work among peasants in this sugar-producing province, Negros Occidental.

TV Report

OW091230 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program -- announcer-read report over video showing conversation between Cardinal Sin and Minister Puno]

[Text] President Marcos today disclosed that although he is inclined to grant conditional pardon to Father Brian Gore, Father Niall O'Brien, and their co-accused in the case of murder, inciting to rebellion, and illegal firearms and explosives possession, the two foreign priests were not agreeable to such a pardon. A condition for the pardon was that Father Gore, who was from Perth, Western Australia, and Father O'Brien from Dublin, must leave the country. The two priests did not agree and prefer to go through with their trial, and their decision was confirmed by Jaime Cardinal Sin in a conversation with Justice Minister Ricardo Puno.

DAVAO PAPER REPORTS ON TORTURE OF DETAINEES

HK080151 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 24 May 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by Bong S. Dizon: "125 Detainees Tortured, Burned"]

[Text] Beatings, manhandling and candlelight burning were reportedly employed in some 125 torture incidents in Mindanao. This was disclosed by Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP-Mindanao), which is based here.

"Torture remains an instrument of military terror and repression," TFDP says in its semi-annual report for the period of six months last year. Though there was a decline in arrests, torture was high in Ozamis and Tandag with 28 and 26 cases, respectively. In previous documents, torture incidents in Tandag reached as high as 100. Other places with torture problems are: Butuan -- 18; Dipolog -- 9; and Tagum -- 9. TFDP also noted an increase in torture cases in Pagadian (5 to 9) and Iligan (2 to 7).

The report narrates a case of a church worker who was involved in labor concerns. It states: "He was arrested June 22 in Iligan City. During the first week of his detention in an unknown safehouse, the churchman was stripped naked, handcuffed and interrogated in air-conditioned room. He was beaten and manhandled. Candlelight burning was also used on him. For the next weeks and months, he was confined solitarily in a small windowless room and denied access to relatives and lawyers".

The report says that there was a significant sharp decline of torture cases as compared to the previous documents. However, there is a significant rise in salvaging cases.

The TFDP disclosure came in the wake of the Amnesty International [AI] statements regarding the widespread use of torture in the Philippines and in **another 99** countries. In a report issued this month, Amnesty International says "torture is being widely used in the 1980's to intimidate, punish or extract confessions from parishoners around the world". AI, an independent human rights group based in London, gathered data on more than 2,600 cases of torture from victims, witnesses, doctors, medical and court records, and former security personnel who took part in torture sessions. In the Philippines, AI says that systematic torture has continued in a pattern set since 1972. Torture often takes place outside of legal places of detention and often has been accompanied by beating, electric shock and sexual abuse. Prisoners would then be turned over to authorized places of detention.

WORLD BANK GRANTS NEW LOAN OF \$40 MILLION

HK080857 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in Tagalog 0700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The World Bank has granted another loan to the Philippines. The loan is worth \$40 million and is to be used to improve certain needy areas in 14 cities and towns and to provide basic services.

REPORT ON PROJECTED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

HK080833 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The country's top economic officials report that the balance of payments deficit is now projected to be cut to \$500 million this year. They said that this big improvement over last year's deficit of \$2.5 billion will be one of the most significant effects of the stabilization moves ordered by the president last Tuesday evening. The president had ordered seven measures including the floating of the peso exchange rate in the wake of heightened speculation on the matter. The Cabinet was informed that the reduction of the balance of payments deficit will be achieved by increasing exports by 10 percent to about \$5.6 billion and reducing imports by 20 percent to \$6 billion. For its part, the government will further tighten its spending to achieve a budgetary deficit amounting to 1.5 percent of the gross national product for 1984.

To reduce imports, Prime Minister Virata said the Ministry of Energy has targetted to bring down oil imports from \$2.1 billion last year to \$1.6 billion this year. Correspondent Ruby Serra has more:

[begin recording] [Serra] (Corn) is the largest import item of the country. According to Virata, 50 to 50 percent of the country's export [word indistinct] earnings go to oil payments. Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco informed the Cabinet that the present oil inventory is being conducted among oil companies by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. To meet the target, Virata asked the people to cooperate and conserve energy.

[Virata] Any efforts to conserve energy will of course rebound to the benefit of the consumer. And additionally, this would free the foreign exchange of [words indistinct] for other purchases, especially the purchase of raw material for the other industries. Additionally this new situation will encourage those who are farming and those who are planting because they will get better prices for their crops, and this is one way by which we could dampen the effect of the price increases. [end Virata recording]

[Begin Serra recording] Minister Virata also pointed out that with the new floating rate system, prices of export products will increase initially to aid farmers, producers and exporters to produce more and earn more for their products. Virata said the government [words indistinct] aimed at increasing exports to \$5.5 billion as against \$6 billion's worth of imports. In due time Virata said this will also help reduce the government deficit by 1.3 percent of GNP by 1985 and bring down inflation from 40 percent to 20-25 percent this year. [end recording]

VIRATA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES, STABILIZATION

Denies IMF Restrictions

HK090037 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says he is confident that the latest economic measures adopted by the government would ease the country's economic ills. He denied speculation that the measures were imposed by the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, as a condition for new loans. Virata said the measures were what the country's top economic and financial advisers thought best in solving the problems at hand.

[Begin Virata recording] These are not really conditions, but we are trying to solve our own problems because we have a problem of imbalance, as I said, there is a terrific imbalance between our imports and our exports, and we cannot depend all the time on borrowed funds for many of these consumption items. It is not wise to borrow for items that we [word indistinct] for today. We can borrow if we buy equipment, and this is precisely what we are trying to do. In the case of our IMF program, they have to be satisfied with what we did, our solution. If they say your solution is adequate, then they will agree with you and provide you with the funds and endorse you to the banking community. [end recording]

Sees Economic Stabilization

OW091447 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program -- announcer-read report over video showing Premier Virata interviewed on television]

[Excerpt] With the floating rate and other economic stabilization measures in effect, Prime Minister Cesar Virata sees an end to hoarding and blackmarketing of goods. Appearing on a government television interview program, Virata pointed out this would be brought about by the setting of prices of goods that will encourage production and the raising of wages to levels that will not diminish the workers' purchasing power. On inflation, Virata sees a much lower figure than the present 40 percent by the year's end.

Allays Fears of Lay-Offs

HK110917 Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 2330 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says there won't be mass lay-offs of government personnel. Public school teachers and other government employees have expressed fears of lay-offs because of the government's austerity moves. Virata assured that the austerity measures do not include lay-offs. With more on that study, here is Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] In an hour-long television interview, Virata said the only measure the government may take to effect austerity is to freeze new appointments, promotions, and transfers in all national government offices.

He said that in last week's Cabinet meeting the ministers also discussed ways to raise the wages of government personnel to help them cope with the rising cost of living. The prime minister added that vacancies arising from retirement of government personnel may not be filled up as part of belt-tightening measures. [end recording]

PSC RAISES PRICE CEILING ON COMMODITIES

HK090023 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Topping the news at this hour, the government raises the price ceilings of basic commodities by an average 14.4 percent. The Price Stabilization Council [PSC] granted the price hikes following an increase in gasoline prices and the floating of the peso. The PSC said it will enforce the price ceilings rigidly, warning prompt action on profiteers and price manipulators.

The new price ceilings are 4.85 pesos a kilo of rice and 3.85 pesos a kilo of corn grits. Pork cuts are from 24.70 to 43.90 a kilo. Dressed chicken is priced at 29 pesos a kilo, and eggs are from 1.20 for the small size up to 1.55 for the extra large. Canned sardines are from 5.05 to 9.70 a can. Liquid milk, 5.75 a can to 8.15; detergents, 8.50 to 8.80 a bar. Sugar remains at 7.35 to 7.50 a kilo of the refined variety, and 5.20 to 5.30 a kilo of brown sugar. Galvanized sheets remained at 63.20 to 99.60 for 8-foot sheets.

New bus and jeepney fares will be heard next week. The Board of Transportation has heard the petitions of bus and jeepney operators for increased transportation fares.

The National Wages Council Expects to submit next week its recommendation on wage increases. The council met behind closed doors yesterday [8 June] and closely studied the impact of prices and wages.

In the meantime the Labor Ministry is closely monitoring job displacements. It has just required all employers to submit a monthly report on employee terminations and suspensions. The aim is to help displaced workers.

Rice, Corn Support Prices

HK100031 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpt] President Marcos today increased anew the support prices for palay and corn, effective immediately. The new prices for palay are 2.65 per kilo, from 2.35, while for corn it is 2.30, from 2 pesos. This is the second increase in 2 weeks. The president said that the 30 centavo adjustment in the palay and corn prices was necessitated by recent increases in the costs of fuel, labor, fertilizer, transport, and other production expenses. The chief executive also expressed confidence that with the new increases in the cereal prices, farmers who have been holding on to their harvests will now release their stocks to the markets.

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